

هذه امانة لأهل

D NEWS
Business Office

Government Spending Up Proposition 13 Gives California No Pause

By Robert Lindsey

ELES, Sept. 8 (NYT) — Six months after Proposition 13 took effect, property taxes by almost every county and city are spending more. The state's senior administrators were recently raised to as much as \$94,607 a year, Los Angeles police officers, the nation's highest paid municipal law-enforcement officers, say they will strike soon unless they get a 13 percent increase in wages and benefits.

And, despite Proposition 13, the number of public employees in the state grew by 55,000, to 1,407,665 from October, 1978, to October, 1979, according to an analysis by the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, based on the latest figures available from the Census Bureau.

Most cities, counties and schools have not been drastically affected because they have received additional revenues from four sources: more than \$7 billion in local aid from a bulging state surplus; the imposition of a wide variety of new fees for municipal services; increased sales-tax revenues because of inflation, and a sharp, unexpected rise in property-tax collections.

Market Values

The law limits annual taxes on a property to 1 percent of its assessed valuation in 1975, adjusted upward by 2 percent annually since 1975.

For example, for a home valued at \$40,000 in 1975, taxes this year would be about \$440, even though its market value may have risen to \$200,000, an increase that is not unusual in California.

However, the law permits the state to raise the assessed value of a property whenever it is sold and to increase its property tax to 1 percent of its market value at that time.

This provision has had curious effects. Recent buyers of homes in some neighborhoods are paying two or three times more in taxes than owners who bought virtually identical houses two or three years ago.

But this escalation clause, coupled with new construction in the state, has also contributed to the greater-than-expected increase in property values and in property-tax revenues.

According to the Assembly's Revenue and Taxation Committee, almost half of the property taxes that local government lost with passage of Proposition 13 have been recovered as a result of the assessment increases.

Atgon Seeks to Block Testimony by Its Officials

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (LAT) — Atgon is trying to block testimony of Justice from the trial of two FBI officials in a last-minute effort to cause the case to be thrown out of court, a source familiar with the case said.

A source of Defense Harold Brown said, contents of the testimony would be a "disaster" for the National Security Agency officials, which would cause the agency to lose its credibility and related documents are being sought for Mark Felt, former director of the FBI, and John Edgar Hoover, former FBI director. The two men are charged with violating laws by approving at residences and business relatives and associates of Underworld fugitives. J.S. District Judge Wilmet, in closed hearings, ordered the Department of Justice to release of top NSA officials the release of sanitized documents.

The House Decision by General Benjamin R. Civiletti to regard the prosecution of the two men as a major government's ability to civil rights and to involve highly sensitive matters.

Peaceful Work Is Seen on Nuclear Curbs

By Paul Lewis

A. Sept. 8 (NYT) — Delegates to the basic treaty, a United Nations pact on halting the spread of nuclear weapons, did some useful work yesterday, delegates said as they broke up yesterday.

Delegates called to review nonproliferation treaty, in disagreement with the United States and other industrial nations denouncing the treaty for failing to curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

Delegates stressed that the nations represented at the conference reaffirmed support for nonproliferation and agreed to guard against the misuse of nuclear technology while ensuring that it would be used for peaceful purposes.

Accusations

Subjects of the conference included a much-needed effort to reduce misunderstanding and recommend improvements, said Ralph Earle 2d, American negotiator.

Third World nations



CRASH ON TRESTLE — Workers untangle wreckage after two Norfolk and Western Railway trains collided on a trestle at Hemphill, W. Va., killing three crew members.

But Lobby Group Facing Tough Opposition

Common Cause Celebrates 10th Birthday

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT) — In 1970, when John Gardner announced that he was founding a citizens' lobby to combat the abuses of government, many old-timers in Washington dismissed the idea as patrician naivete.

Last week Common Cause, now a major force in American government on the local and state levels, celebrated its 10th anniversary and a string of victories it has won in reforming political and government procedures.

But the public affairs lobbying organization is facing tough opposition on some of its major efforts, including public financing of congressional campaigns and "sunset" legislation that would require periodic re-evaluation of programs to justify their continued existence.

And in recent months it has undergone criticism from neoconservative critics who contend that reforms backed by Common Cause have contributed to the current fragmentation of government and its frequent inability to act for the overall common good.

"The underlying thrust of Common Cause reforms," Henry Fairlie wrote in the June issue of Harper's magazine, "has been to weaken the political role of the very associations that give power to the otherwise powerless, and in the name of this misguided notion of participatory democracy Common Cause increases the opportunities of the already influential to extend their privileges."

Bad Logic

Archibald Cox, the Watergate prosecutor and Harvard law professor who became chairman of the 224,000-member organization earlier this year, struck back at the critics Saturday in an address to the governing board that capped three days of celebrations and strategy sessions.

The organization's critics, he said, were using bad logic, as expressed in the Latin phrase *post hoc, ergo propter hoc* — after this, therefore because of this. Because Common Cause worked to strip corrupt congressional chairmen of their power, Mr. Cox said, it is blamed for the splintering of power among subcommittees when, in fact, it has been urging a curbing of subcommittees and other changes that would facilitate a consensus on crucial issues.

Mr. Cox added that, because some of its reforms were only half completed — public financing of presidential campaigns but not of congressional campaigns, for example — Common Cause was blamed for the flood of special interest money going into House and Senate races.

"But damaging and dangerous as the rising rate of influence of political action committee contributions is," he said, "the present law is clearly preferable to the old pre-Watergate conditions."

When Common Cause was gaining power it was nearly always depicted as a force for good, except by some members of Congress and state legislatures who felt harassed by the organization's aggressive tactics in identifying those public officials it felt were abusing power or standing in the way of reform.

But after a decade at the center of controversy and at a time when the political climate is perceived as being more conservative, Common Cause has a much larger reservoir of opposition to its proposals.

One of the lesser-known successes of Common Cause has been the role it has played in the reformation of many states' legislatures. In the last 10 years, 34 states have approved so-called sunset legislation, for example, which has the potential for wiping out entrenched government programs that have become obsolete or wasteful.

But year after year Congress, accused of being the major protector of unnecessary spending, has steadfastly refused to pass such legislation. Common Cause is pushing for enactment of a sunset bill before Congress adjourns this year, but it faces strong opposition. Too many members, it is said, have vested interests in programs they do not want re-examined.

David Cohen, president of Common Cause, and Fred Wertheimer, senior vice president, view Republican lobbyist-public relations offices as their main opposition.

Represented Guatemalan Pressure Group PR Firm With Reagan Ties Under Study

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (WP) — A public relations firm with past ties to Ronald Reagan is under scrutiny for possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act through its representation of a rightist Guatemalan pressure group.

The firm, Deaver & Hannaford Inc., was founded by two aides to Mr. Reagan during his years as governor of California. He was an agent until his formal declaration as a candidate for the presidency. The firm came to national attention three months ago with the disclosure that it had written material for Mr. Reagan on the Taiwan issue while in the pay of the Nationalist Chinese.

Michael Deaver had taken leave from the firm to serve as a top aide in the Reagan campaign. Peter Hannaford is an adviser on a part-time basis. Last month, Deaver & Hannaford signed up Amigos del Pais (Friends of the Nation), an association of Guatemalan businessmen. In seeking to counter the country's international image as a human rights violator, Amigos has engaged at least three American lobbyist-public relations offices this year.

According to the president of one of the firms, Curtis Hoxter of New York, Amigos turned to Deaver & Hannaford because of the ties to Mr. Reagan and the feeling within the group that "unless Reagan comes in, Guatemala doesn't have a chance."

Failure to Register

The Carter administration has pressed Guatemala's military-backed government to liberalize its rule as a means of countering the influence of leftist revolutionaries there.

Deaver and Hannaford's problem with the Justice Department involves the firm's apparent failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act within the

required 10 days after agreeing to represent Amigos.

The firm has offices in Los Angeles as well as here and the paperwork was delayed between the two, said Harold Aronson, who handles the Guatemalan account. According to his registration with the Senate as a lobbyist, Mr. Aronson, 59, expects to receive \$10,000 a month plus \$1,000 for expenses from Amigos to lobby and produce a monthly newsletter.

Mr. Aronson denied that the intent of Amigos was to form a tie to Mr. Reagan. "I'm the account executive and I'm in the most unpolitical type, I work both sides of the aisle and both sides of the capital."

Early last month, Mr. Aronson resigned as a minority staff member for a House subcommittee to take the job with Deaver & Hannaford. He traveled to Guatemala City to sign a contract, he said, but returned without it because of complications there. He started work for Amigos early in August, though the firm delayed on attempting to register the account until Aug. 27 — more than 10 days after the work began.

A Justice Department official said the department will seek to determine if the delay was intended to circumvent the registration act's purpose — to make public the activities of foreign agents.

Mr. Aronson maintained that was not the case and said efforts are being made to comply. Another Washington firm serving Amigos, Patton Boggs & Blow, already

is registered under the act and is listed as performing legal and other services for the Guatemalans.

In April, when Amigos had a large delegation in Washington to attend the Latin section of the American Chambers of Commerce convention, the group hired the Hoxter firm from New York to arrange a dinner with journalists interested in Latin America.

Amigos members, including several U.S. citizens with investments in Guatemala, sought to convince the journalists that many of the reports from there were distorted and that they exaggerated the extent of rights violations.

TAX-FREE
EXPORT PRICES!
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAES • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS

2nd Floor, Elevator
Phone: 261.71.71

For the finest in French
Crystal since 1764
you are invited to our
Museum and showroom.

Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Saturday, 10-12:30 a.m., 1:30-6 p.m.

Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside
of France (list and catalogue available from above address).

54120 Baccarat, Rue des Cristalleries, Tel.: (8) 372-12-47.

Baccarat
30 bis, Rue de Paradis
75010 PARIS
Tel.: 770-64-30.

La classe affaires.



The Business Class. You can take advantage of the comfort and attention of Air France Business Class on long-haul flights between Paris and New York, Chicago, Houston, Montreal, Toronto, Mexico, the French West Indies, Reunion and soon Las Angeles, Tokyo, Hong Kong. And now, on Paris-Nice, Paris-London* and London-Nice flights, there is Business Class too. You will enjoy extra considerations like special check-in and embarkation with a reserved section for more privacy aboard. On long-haul flights, you can choose your seat when you make your reservation. In-flight, headsets, slippers and sleeping masks are yours free of charge.

Business Class also means complimentary cocktails, champagnes and fine French wines. Fly Air France more often, and enjoy the pleasures of Business Class.

AIR FRANCE

The best of France to all the world.

*between Paris and London, the name "Club Class" is used.

China Turning to Capitalist Methods In Bid to Spur Modernization Effort

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING (NYT) — Mao Tse-tung liked to tell the Chinese parable of the foolish old man whose path was obstructed by high mountains. Against the counsel of a "wise" neighbor, he set to work with a hoe to dig them up. Even if he did not succeed, the man said, eventually his sons and grandsons would, since the mountains could not grow any higher.

Mao quoted the fable first to inspire Communist guerrillas and later to urge on his countrymen during visionary campaigns like the Great Leap Forward, in which the Chinese were supposed to produce iron in their backyards. But a recent article in the People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, suggested that Mao had the story wrong. The foolish man really was wrongheaded and the wise man was right. China cannot be modernized by utopian calls for mass labor. What it needs is more wise men who use their wits.

To try to introduce more pragmatism, Peking's current leaders last week outlined their own new approach at a meeting of the National People's Congress. China's nominal legislature. In essence, they want to graft some of the classic methods of capitalism onto China's planned Socialist economy.

Factory managers will be encouraged to compete with each other and will have more discretion in buying raw materials and selling their products outside the central plan. Factories will be able to keep more of their profits. Enterprises will be measured by whether they make a profit, not by whether they meet their quota without regard to the quality of output.

These reforms were already introduced on a trial basis last year in several provinces, including Sichuan, the country's largest, whose former Communist Party chief, Zhao Ziyang, will become China's new premier next week. His success with them played an important role in his promotion.

Western economists believe the new policies could significantly spur China's growth. But there are several important unanswered questions.

Will they really go far enough toward introducing market forces to be effective? Will China's millions of conservative bureaucrats, many from peasant backgrounds with their education confined to

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mao's revolutionary maxims, will they put the reforms into practice? How will China, an overpopulated, underdeveloped, agricultural country, pay for them?

Nicholas Lardy of Yale, a specialist on China's economy, also wonders whether Peking is trying to do too much at once. Last year, the government introduced a program to adjust the economy away from the old Soviet model of high forced savings, which were plowed into heavy industry, like steel, and produced glamorous statistics of rapid increases in the gross national product. Peking found it had neglected other important areas, especially energy, transportation, housing and consumer goods. China had millions of tons of steel that could not be transported and no one to use it.

To increase coal production — which rose only 2.8 percent last year, well below the overall growth in industry of 8.5 percent — Peking now must invest heavily in coal mining. But that, Mr. Lardy says, will be difficult if Peking carries through on the reforms giving enterprises more autonomy and forcing them to make profits. The government has long set the price of coal arbitrarily low to help other industries like steel. Left on their own, the coal mines would go broke.

Marine Accused Of Sex Offenses

JACKSONVILLE, N.C., Sept. 8 (UPI) — Marine Pfc. Robert Garwood, whose trial on charges of desertion is to begin next week, has been charged with sex offenses against a 7-year-old girl.

Pfc. Garwood, whose psychological state has been in question throughout months of legal action involving his 14 years in Vietnam, was brought to a civilian magistrate's office Friday, where two felony warrants were served on him. Pfc. Garwood was released on \$10,000 bond. Lawyers and police refused to discuss details of the charges against him.

The 34-year-old private's court-martial on charges of desertion and collaboration with the enemy is to begin Sept. 15.

The only answer would be for Peking to lift controls on prices, but this is not yet included in the list of reforms. Indeed, even the more innovative countries of Eastern Europe, Hungary and Yugoslavia, have moved very cautiously in letting prices float. That, they seem to feel, might be moving uncomfortably far toward a market economy. But if Peking does not accept some price flexibility, it will undermine its own efforts to make use of the profit motive and competition, Mr. Lardy adds.

Funding Problems

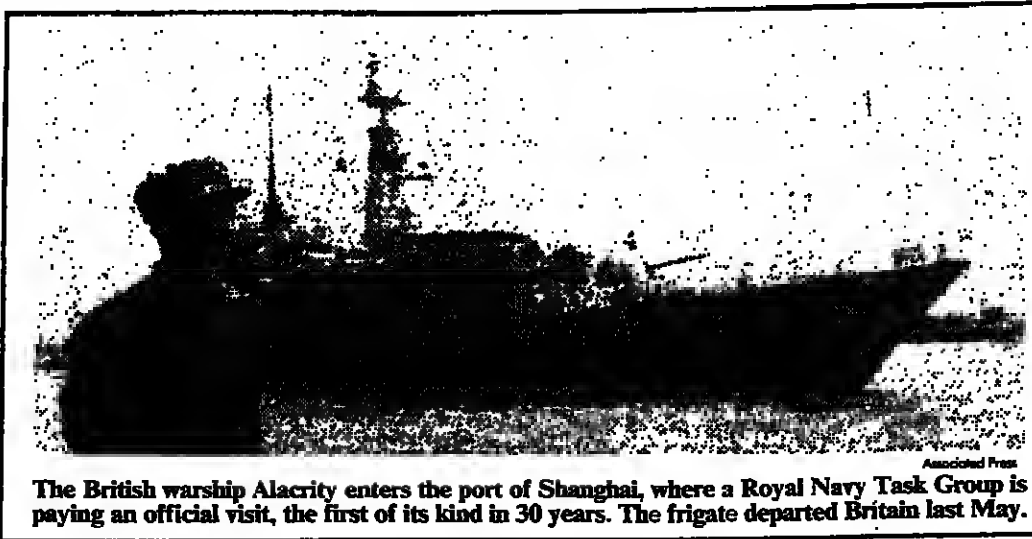
Peking also faces difficulty in funding its ambitious modernization program. Although the government-enforced rate of saving this year will be 33 percent, some sectors of the economy still are strapped. The total national budget for education, health and science, for example, is only \$3.9 billion this year — about \$10 per capita — and most of that is for scientific research.

Peking says publicly that the bulk of its revenue comes from the profits of state-owned factories. But last year, when the government began releasing more detailed information about the economy, Western economists found that China had also been squeezing its peasantry, albeit less than the Soviet Union did under Stalin. Mr. Lardy discovered that consumption of grain, the staple of the Chinese diet, rose from 10 to 15 percent per capita in China's cities between 1957 to 1978. But it declined 6 percent in the countryside.

The peasants have been caught in what the Chinese call the scissors effect. The price the government pays for their rice has remained relatively low, while they have been required to pay rising prices for growing amounts of the industrial products that more advanced agriculture requires, like tractors, chemical fertilizer and insecticides.

As a result, many peasants use less fertilizer and insecticides than they should, lowering their productivity. China's grain output jumped 9 percent in 1979 to 332 million tons, in part thanks to an unusual government increase in the purchasing price. But this year's harvest is expected to be less than last year's, and there is concern that agricultural growth may be sluggish unless the government decides to put far more money into the villages.

Despite widespread publicity about China's new, expanded foreign trade, Peking is not counting on loans from the West or Japan to finance its modernization. Its actual foreign debt will only be \$3.4 billion by the end of 1980, according to the minister of finance.



The British warship Alacrity enters the port of Shanghai, where a Royal Navy Task Group is paying an official visit, the first of its kind in 30 years. The frigate departed Britain last May.

Political Pace Speeds Up in Seoul

Chun Names His Deputy at Korean CIA

By Henry Scott Stokes

SEOUL, Sept. 8 (NYT) — President Chun Doo Hwan has appointed a classmate at the Korean Military Academy, Kim Song Jin, as the deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

The president also ordered over the weekend that the drafting of a new constitution by Sept. 20, and reportedly was about to form a new political party as part of the pledge made in his inaugural speech last week to revive political activity.

Mr. Chun appears confident that his rightist ideology is gaining support and he is prepared to allow a gradual return to restrained party politics under his new Cabinet, headed by Premier Nam Duck Woon.

The intelligence agency has been operating under a cloud since its chief, Kim Jae Kyn, assassinated President Park Chung Hee, Mr. Chun's mentor, last Oct. 26.

Mr. Chun, then a lieutenant-general, made himself acting intelligence director in April to "purify" the powerful agency. Mr. Chun is believed to have uncovered allegedly corrupt officials inside the agency, swiftly purging 300 of them and establishing it as a fledgling before he resigned from the army to become president.

Mr. Chun's power is supported by the presidential staff, which although headed by a civilian, is dominated behind the scenes by colonels brought to the presidential Blue House by Mr. Chun. The small staff is backed, as in Mr.

N.Y. Gas Tanks Explode

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 8 (UPI) — Gasoline tanks exploded here and caught fire yesterday, injuring nine persons, causing more than \$1 million in damage and forcing about 1,000 people from their homes.

Park's day, by the armed forces and the intelligence agency.

The loyalty of the army is monitored by the Defense Security Command, which is headed by Lt. Gen. Roh Tae Woo, another classmate of Mr. Chun's at the military academy. This was the post from which the then Maj. Gen. Chun seized power inside the armed forces in a coup Dec. 12 in which he removed 40 top officers and promoted loyalists, many of them former classmates.

The draft of the constitution is understood to provide for a powerful chief executive but with more limited authority to rule by emergency decrees than was the case under the 1972 constitution promulgated by Mr. Park.

The charter would grant the chief justice of the Supreme Court the right to appoint judges, in a move to assure slightly greater independence to a judiciary that was closely controlled by Mr. Park.

A government newspaper, The Korea Herald, reported that Mr. Chun plans to form a new political party composed of academics, businessmen, former members of the National Council for Unification — a Park-influenced electoral college — and even former members of the opposition political parties.

The fate of the Democratic Republican Party, the former ruling party that was run by Kim Jong Pil, who was forcibly retired by Mr. Chun's anti-corruption campaign, is uncertain as is the fate of the former opposition New Democratic Party, whose leader, Kim Young Sam, was also forced to retire. The 231 members of the National Assembly elected in December, 1978, included 83 Democratic Republicans and 66 New Democrats. Many of the legislators have been arrested and others have been forced to retire.

Mr. Chun promised "merciless eradication" of elements unfriendly to him in a speech following his election to the presidency by the rubber-stamp National Council for Unification.

Scottish Reactor Lost Plutonium, BBC Show Says

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP) — Radioactive plutonium was lost from a nuclear reactor in Scotland and never found, according to a British Broadcasting Corp. program scheduled tonight.

The feature on the BBC "Panorama" slot, which was previewed for the press, questions the safety measures in nuclear power generation, with examples from the 250-megawatt Dounreay station in the Scottish Highlands, one of 16 nuclear power stations in Britain.

The BBC said that the missing plutonium was contained in two fuel pins, each about 4 feet long. One lot of about 10 grams (0.3 ounces) was lost in 1973 and the other 25-gram (0.8 ounces) lot disappeared in 1977. Clifford Blumfield, director of Dounreay since 1975, said that he is convinced that the fuel was reprocessed, and not stolen or taken from Dounreay.

The BBC alleged other incidents, including the exposure of eight workmen to plutonium contamination, the mixing of sodium with water which caused an explosion, and the employment of a deaf mute to search for missing plutonium without protective clothing. Peter Vey, information director for the Atomic Energy Authority, said that safety measures were tightened after the incidents and that "these things could never happen again."

Drought Ends in 'Triangle'

Southeast Asia Expects Huge Opium Poppy

By Henry Kamn

BANGKOK (NYT) — A bumper crop of opium poppies is ripening in the mountains of the Golden Triangle area after a two-year drought. A senior U.S. narcotics official predicted that beginning next January, when harvesting begins, "we will be facing the supreme test."

Intelligence reports from the triangle — mountainous areas of Burma, Thailand and Laos — indicate that after two bad harvests, tribesmen have so increased the areas planted and so stretched the planting season that a crop of 700 tons is expected. The normal production is 400 to 500 tons. The drought harvest amounted to about 240 tons.

Heroin refined from Southeast Asian opium accounted for 38 percent of the market in the United States last year, despite the drought, with 45 percent supplied by Mexico and 17 by Southwest Asia, mainly Iran and Afghanistan.

The most frightening development for Southeast Asia is that pure heroin introduced to Vietnam and Cambodia by Americans in Vietnam and Thailand during the Indochina war, did not leave with the Americans. The heroin refined in the triangle has found a new market in Asia.

Opium to Heroin

Narcotics officials report that many Asians who traditionally smoked opium have turned into heroin addicts as a result of the wide availability of the highly profitable drug. Seventy percent of the triangle production is consumed in the region itself or in Hong Kong.

Whatever the changes in the consumer's market, the production and trafficking networks show little variance from the past. Most of the triangle opium grows in Burma, in the areas of the northern Shan and southern Kachin states. The growing area is largely controlled by the Chinese-supported Burmese Communist Party, which is in open rebellion against the Rangoon government.

Evidence has mounted in recent years to show that the Communists collect heavy taxes from the growers and traders to finance their military operations. The area of the town of Tang Yan, south-east of Lashio, is the major stockpiling point for the kokang and opium, said to be of the highest quality.

Caravans of mules and individual porters begin the descent toward the refineries on the Thai border, across the region of Mong Hsu, traversing the Salween River to

reach Mong Ping in mountain pass near Thailand in the border crossing in Burma to Mae Sa.

World Le

The border area largely by the primary trafficking organizations by experts to be the opium distribution center. Although the name of the Army, it appears to be under its stated autonomy. Estimate 3,500 to 5,500 modern arms, its said to be trafficking.

Although the Army professes to be its commercial with the Burmese Communist Party is close. Its troops the caravans south.

The Shan United Communist forces of near Tachlek and across from the Thai Hong Son. Twelve are active at any. They are situated to a few miles inside.

The Shan United other tribal groups in opium trafficking supply a number of works in Thailand of ethnic Chinese, who compatriots through which the

New Rout

While in the past could count on conspecific with local Thais and were able to charge their product by the border to Bangkok. The growing area is largely controlled by the Chinese-supported Burmese Communist Party, which is in open rebellion against the Rangoon government.

Sizable quantities of partly refined opium Burma by land to southern coast. From carried by fishing southern Thailand, where the Thai side of the border with Malaysia, and land of Phuket and island of Penang.

Bangkok and Penang airports are points of exit for the supply the American European drug cult

Geneva's Hôtel du Rhône

Ideal, quiet location on the River Rhône. Next to business and shopping center. Luxurious surroundings. Qual Turretini 1201 Geneva Tel.: 022/31 98 31 Telex: 22 213

Iberia, Experience.



We have acquired a lot of experience during our climb to become the 2nd biggest European airline and the 6th in the world. Now Iberia, International Airlines of Spain, offers you 94 destinations in Europe, the Middle East, America and Africa.

And always with the same friendly, personal attention that we have been giving our passengers since we were a small airline. Perhaps we owe our growth to our exceptionally well-trained crews, the most modern aircraft, our highly qualified mechanics and ground personnel. But we have not lost the personal and friendly touch. Because for Iberia what matters most of all is the passenger. You.

IBERIA
INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OF SPAIN

We take you further.

65th NORTH-WEST-GERMAN-STATE-LOTTERY Government Controlled



This extraordinary chance and others are offered to you by the government controlled NORTH-WEST-GERMAN-STATE-LOTTERY. Extraordinary! Every 3rd ticket-number wins guaranteed within the period of the lottery. Total winnings for the 65th lottery will amount to about 103 million DM. Alone the Super-Jackpot 21 million DM.

The maximum Super-Jackpot alone comes to 2 million DM.

The prize-money is paid in DM, one of the strongest currencies in the world. The lottery runs over a period of 6 months — one class per month. 1st — 5th class gives you four chances in each of the four weekly draws. The 6th class offers you 8 chances — that is 8 chances to win! The prize-money increases from draw to draw. All draws are supervised by state auditors.

"Here's my special offer: How to become a millionaire!"

It's easy to participate:

- Please send us the order coupon — or if missing
- Attach payment for the tickets you want, using a stamped airmail-postage, international postal cheque or travellers cheque. You can also pay by receipt of the invoice.
- We send you the tickets, further information and schedule. After each class you receive the official winning ticket for the next class, as your previous ticket is returned to you after each class.
- You will be notified each time you win within days. Money will be transferred by cheque to any place you want. Money is paid to you tax-free and without any deduction. Absolutely anonymous.
- We guarantee fast, reliable and confidential service.

This is why it is interesting for you to join the lottery:

- 1 x 2 million DM as maximum prize-money
- 2 x 1 million DM
- 17 x 1 million DM or 170 x 100,000 DM
- 35 x 100,000 DM

and in addition 113,250 more prizes up to 50,000 DM

Walter Ruge Heidenkampsweg 32 · D-2000 Hamburg 1 · West-G

Order Coupon

The 65th NORTH-WEST-GERMAN-STATE-LOTTERY begins October 3rd, 1980 and runs to March 6th

Secure your chance to win now! Mail your coupon today!

Mail to:
Walter Ruge
Heidenkampsweg 32
D-2000 Hamburg 1
West-Germany

Please write in German or English
O Mr. O Mrs. O Miss

Clear letter-printing please

First Name _____
Surname _____
Street _____
P.O.B. _____
City _____
Country _____

Win 100% with a 1/1 ticket, or 50% with a 1/2 ticket or 25% with a 1/4 ticket. Don't forget either way, every 3rd ticket number wins guaranteed! Try your luck.

Please fill in the number of tickets you want to order on this coupon

Number of tickets	DM	S.
1/1 ticket	738,- or	410,-
1/2 ticket	378,- or	210,-
1/4 ticket	198,- or	110,-

All prizes are for all draws including air mail postage. Winning list after each class. No additional prizes. Valid only where legal!

Islamic Revival Symbolized by Hagia Sophia

Moslem Prayers Return to Historic Turkish Mosque

Sept. 8 (WP) — To the minarets and the new minarets, the newly built across from the old Istanbul look like much: just as with paint flaking into garish carpets of red.

For Turkish Moslems, the prayers five times a day are a sacred act. It is a sacred and

of worship is an annex of the famed Hagia Sophia, the grand cathedral of ancient Byzantium, which Sultan Mehmet II, on the day he conquered Constantinople in 1453, converted into the most sacred mosque of his Ottoman Empire.

Islamic Symbol

The resumption of Moslem prayers here is both a result of the vicissitudes of Turkish politics and a symbol of a resurgence of Islam across the Middle East.

For almost 500 years the mosque in the basilica of the Hagia Sophia stood not only as Mehmet's monument to Islam's triumph over Christianity in Turkey but as a symbol of its dominance of Turkish society as well.

It took the reform-minded

Kemal Ataturk, the father of modern Turkey, to erase Mehmet's vision. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Ataturk sought to secularize Turkey by force. In his drive to construct a republic, Ataturk banned Moslem prayers in the Hagia Sophia and turned it into a museum.

"In Islam, every place on earth is a place of worship, but where people worship together, as they did in the Hagia Sophia, it is a place of sacredness," said Ramazan Pakdill, an Islamic theology student. "When this sacredness is denied to a place, it cries. The Hagia Sophia has been crying since Ataturk."

As Ataturk ended Mehmet's vision, so has his own now been eroded by the resumption of Moslem prayers within the Hagia

Sophia, even if only in the small back annex and not in the main basilica, where infidel tourists still roam in shorts and tank tops, talking and popping flashbulbs.

The common wisdom still holds that Ataturk's secularization has stuck. Although the vast majority of Turkey's 45 million people would still consider themselves Moslems, they have grown up under a separation of church and state that Ataturk made the keystone of his plan to build a modern state.

But Islam, which constitutes a total way of life, is not so easily limited by the decrees of politicians, not even an Ataturk. "The question is whether 45 years of secularism is really enough to change 500 years of theocracy," said a worried Istanbul professor who boasts of being an atheist.

In the past several elections, the religious National Salvation Party of Necmettin Erbakan has received about 10 percent of the popular vote. More important, opposition Republican People's Party has been able to gain a majority in the past decade. Hence the only possible government has been one formed in coalition with Mr. Erbakan, an erratic, even fanatical man.

Given the history of Ataturk, and the fact that Turkish Moslems are mostly Sunnis and not the more militant Shiites, few here foresee an Islamic revolution of the sort that overthrew the shah of Iran — himself an admirer of Ataturk. But in an age when the prestige and power of Islam are at a height unachieved since the 16th century, Islam can mean votes.

Premier Demirel knows that. He has increasingly showered favors on the religious forces in the hope of drawing some of Mr. Erbakan's votes to his own party. While not moving fast in that direction, he has raised the prospect of Islamic religious teaching in schools. His decision to reopen the Hagia Sophia to prayer was a similar gesture.

Interim Appointment

ANKARA, Sept. 8 (UPI) — Minister of State Ekrem Ceyhan has been named interim foreign affairs minister, replacing Hayrettin Erkmen, who was ousted for failing to follow a more Moslem policy. As a caretaker minister, he may serve no more than two weeks.

Sometime in the next two weeks, Premier Suleyman Demirel must appoint a permanent successor to Mr. Erkmen, who was ousted Friday when parliament passed a vote of "no confidence" in his policies.



GALAXY AND GOLDFINCH — The tiny "Stieglitz," which is German for goldfinch, was parked recently in the shadow of a giant U.S. Air Force "Galaxy" transport plane at the Frankfurt airport. The veteran biplane, built in Germany about 50 years ago, now belongs to Lufthansa.

2 Members of Baader-Meinhof Gang Are Given 15-Year Prison Sentences

DUESSELDORF, Sept. 8 (AP) — A state court has sentenced two members of the Baader-Meinhof gang to 15 years each in prison for attempted murder in a 1977 shootout and for belonging to the Red Army Faction, as the group fanatically calls itself.

The two West Germans, Christof Wackernagel, 28, and Gert Schneider, 31, protested the sentences, which were handed down Friday, three years to the day after the kidnapping of industrialist

Hanns-Martin Schleyer, later killed by members of the Red Army Faction. The state attorney had requested life sentences.

According to testimony, Wackernagel and Schneider — both implicated in the Schleyer slaying — were surrounded by police after leaving an Amsterdam apartment on Nov. 10, 1977. Before they were arrested they tried to battle their way free with a pistol and a hand grenade, which exploded, wounding the fugitives and police officers.

Several Amsterdam policemen testified at the trial. A spokeswoman for the Dutch Ministry of Justice said that, within the European Economic Community, people can be extradited to their home countries for prosecution of offenses committed there on the condition that they are also prosecuted on offenses committed where they were arrested.

Philippine Copter Crash

MANILA, Sept. 8 (UPI) — An air force helicopter crashed, killing all 13 persons aboard, including five secessionist Moslems who had been planning to surrender, the Philippine news agency said today. The agency said the helicopter had been missing since Aug. 30.

Challenge to Orthodox Church

Popular Bishop Abducted By Irate Residents of Crete

CANDIA, Crete, Sept. 8 (NYT) — The bishop raises his arms and addresses crowds of excited supporters. The ecumenical patriarch in Istanbul, spiritual leader of Greek Orthodoxy around the world, angrily orders the bishop to return to West Germany or face punishment. The Greek government calls for compromise. Action committees besieging the cathedral set up barricades to prevent their "messiah" from being taken away.

The scene is on Crete, the Greek island known for its independence and resistance to authority. In this case, the public's dedication to a local bishop has brought a rare challenge to the authority of the patriarchate in Turkey. Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece, who is from Crete, advises that "the public's wish should be respected and the patriarchate must compromise."

The dispute is over the vacant post of bishop of Kissamou and local bishop has brought a rare challenge to the authority of the patriarchate in Turkey.

The dispute is over the vacant post of bishop of Kissamou and local bishop has brought a rare challenge to the authority of the patriarchate in Turkey. Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece, who is from Crete, advises that "the public's wish should be respected and the patriarchate must compromise."

Since then 5,000 supporters have built barricades to prevent any attempt to evict him. When Patriarch Demetrius II addressed an order to Bishop Erineos to return to his German post "or face stiff penalties," the Cretans sent him a message saying: "The wishes of the Christian faithful should not be ignored. We will not let our bishop go."

Bishop's Regret

The bishop says he is complying with the public's wishes. "I regret the forceful way I was brought here and wish that the patriarchate's approval was forthcoming, but I cannot betray the people's love."

The de facto imposition of the

diocese's wish appears to be related to the tacit approval of the Athens government. Although constitutionally it has no role in ecclesiastical affairs, the government has declined to use force to evict the bishop and has refrained from its formal function of ratifying the appointment of the elected bishop.

Mr. Mitsotakis concedes that he is deeply involved in the issue. "As a government, our position is that it is advisable for the patriarchate to respect the people's will," he said. "As a politician of Crete, I unreservedly support Bishop Erineos. . . . Is it too much to allow him to serve the final years of his life as bishop of the small diocese from where he began his almost apostolic work?"

Nevertheless, the revolt is a challenge to the ecumenical patriarchate, the spiritual headquarters of the world's 200 million Orthodox Christians. A spokesman for the Greek Orthodox Church said that the patriarchate "is concerned that acceptance of such a precedent would undermine its authority on a wider scale."

Mr. Mitsotakis, however, said the patriarchate must quickly compromise in save face. "The patriarchate," he added, "must realize that Bishop Erineos is there to stay. He will not go."

Theologian Asks End To Birth Control Ban

LONDON, Sept. 8 (UPI) — The Roman Catholic Church must sanction birth control before it can effectively combat poverty and disease in Latin America and the Third World, harnessed Soviet theologian Hans Kuog wrote in an open letter to Pope John Paul II yesterday.

The letter, which appeared in The Observer, said: "Can we credibly combat poverty, illiteracy, joblessness, malnutrition and ill-health in Latin America and the Third World — problems in which an extremely high birth rate constitutes one of the most significant factors — when for our part we are not prepared to promote a humanly responsible family planning?"

The Vatican dismissed Mr. Kuog as an official teacher last December following his challenge of the principles of papal infallibility.

Austrian Climber Killed

BOLZANO, Italy, Sept. 8 (UPI) — A boulder broke loose from Ortoles Mountain in the northern Dolomites yesterday, striking and killing a 44-year-old Austrian climber, police said.

Alleged Misuse of Ministry's Funds Investigated

Probe Endangers Israeli Coalition

Sept. 8 (WP) — Investigation into alleged corruption in Israel's Ministry has ended the pivotal National Party, threatening to be fragile Likud coalition.

Allegations have yet initiated in court, reluctant to the affair by the has shaken Mr. Begin and raised far-reaching is not only about the tition government's status about the ability of parties to form a ment without a united ty.

so far has focused on Minister Aharon a, at 40 the youngest Mr. Begin's 18-member d a scion of a prestigious-Israeli family with ence in the Sephardic that comprises nearly 1's population.

Abouhatzeira has denied rieties and has accused i police of "intentional to blacken" his repu-said the affair was de-weakens his Sephardic the National Religious ?

Abouhatzeira and six close reportedly are being-in-ods of thousands of dol-istry funds to nonexis-eminaries. Some of y, Israeli newspapers ted, has turned up in the

Swiss bank accounts of some of the persons being investigated.

A Tel Aviv magistrates court issued travel restrictions against six persons connected with the case after it was reported, three of them left the country.

'Witch-Hunt'

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, head of the mainstream faction of the NRP, has come under increasing criticism for permitting a "witch-hunt" of Mr. Abouhatzeira and his associates by the national police, which Mr. Burg's ministry controls.

Mr. Burg last week angrily walked out of an NRP meeting when members accused the head of the national police-fraud division, Binyamin Seigel, of "destroying careers" and launching a "concerted attack on the oriental communities' leaders."

The key questions arising from the affair are what effect it will have, regardless of its outcome, on the NRP, and how it will affect Mr. Begin's Likud coalition, which has only a two-vote majority in the 120-member Knesset (parliament). With 12 Knesset members, the NRP could become so divided among Mr. Burg's faction, Mr. Abouhatzeira's Sephardic faction and Education Minister Zevulun Hammer's Young Guard faction, that the coalition would collapse.

Traditionally, the Israeli national police has used the free-wheeling Israeli press to pressure suspects in white-collar crimes into implicating themselves publicly, and the Religious Affairs Ministry "scandal" appears to be no exception.

Detailed leaks of allegations made by witnesses to police interrogators have appeared almost daily under banner headlines, most notably involving Yisrael Gottlieb, acting mayor of the orthodox community of Be'er Brak, a suburb of Tel Aviv.

Mr. Gottlieb, who authorities said has become a state witness in exchange for immunity from prosecution, reportedly has told police that he transferred large amounts of ministry funds earmarked for Be'er Brak religious schools back to Mr. Abouhatzeira at the latter's request. Scores of other religious schools that never existed were said to be involved; the most recent charge concerns an alleged allocation of \$9,000 on May 20 to a nonexistent institution.

Similar transactions, according to press reports attributed to the police and not yet denied by national police authorities, go back three years, when Mr. Abouhatzeira took office after serving as mayor of the city of Ramle.

Israeli newspapers, again quoting police sources, said Mr. Gottlieb gave Mr. Abouhatzeira receipts for the funds marked with forged rubber stamps of existing and fictitious religious institutions. The police have raided the ministry's offices to collect evidence in the case.

So far, Mr. Burg, who is also Israel's chief Middle East peace negotiator, has sought to remove himself from the affair, and Mr. Begin has confined his reaction to bitter attacks on the Israeli news media for trying the case publicly before indictment.

We've spent years coping with the unexpected. Because you may only get seconds.



You can't be sure just how you'll react in an emergency. And no two drivers are alike. But surely it is vital that the car always reacts in the same way, whatever the situation. So that you can trust it completely. In normal conditions as well as in emergencies.

That's the car that will help you prevent an accident. That's what Volvo mean by a safe car. And that's how the 1980 Volvos are engineered.

MANY CARS HAVE WILLS OF THEIR OWN
Cornering shows it up. With symptoms like rear end breakaway. Sliding — even spinning. Understeer and oversteer.

In extreme conditions some cars seem to want to carry straight on whatever you do, but a Volvo takes any corner just the way you expect it to.

No nasty surprises, even with avoiding maneuvers thrown in.

VOLVO INTRODUCES A NEW PARAMETER IN CAR SAFETY

Many safety provisions now legally required were introduced by Volvo years ago. But safety means more than surviving an accident. Present day traffic makes higher and higher demands on your driving skills.

We believe our cars must help the driver drive safely, too.

VOLVO DYNAMIC SAFETY. IT HELPS YOU AVOID ACCIDENTS

The crucial factor in car safety is that all the safety characteristics should be properly balanced. It is this skilfully engineered balance that gives Volvos a reassuring predictability in any road situation.

We call it Dynamic Safety. It means taking bends without trouble. Keeping a straight course even in an emergency stop, and reacting accurately to your commands.

You have to test drive it to feel it. Test a 1980 Volvo. Ideally, in less than ideal conditions. You'll experience a new sense of driving safety.

VOLVO

The Camp David Three

In case you're wondering what is going on among the Camp David Three, the answer is, not much. Jimmy Carter has a need to remind the voters — particularly Jewish voters who doubt the constancy of his support for Israel — about his role in making peace between Egypt and Israel and in steering huge amounts of U.S. aid to both. Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat have an obvious desire to assist a president who helped them to a place in history and who might, after all, be in office four more years. All Carter really asked was that they plan to visit him after the election, to reminisce about diplomatic triumphs if he loses, or, if he wins, to begin at last to discuss the tough issues of the West Bank.

These issues have recently become even more difficult as Israelis and Arabs foolishly focused on the future of Jerusalem instead of Palestinian autonomy. It is hard, as always in this contest, to distinguish provocation from reaction; each side has taken steps that it knew offended the other. To make another Camp David summit sound plausible, the Israelis and Egyptians have now promised to cool their recent war of words and to let the matter of Jerusalem rest awhile. Even these gestures, however, could not be rendered as concessions to the White House; they agreed to help the president only if he disguised all influence over them.

Is there more to this than domestic U.S. politics? Only in one sense. The Carter administration knew long ago that campaign pressures would diminish its diplomatic in-

fluence, particularly over Israel, through most of 1980. That is why it contrived to keep the West Bank negotiations on ice. But the foes of peacemaking, in Israel and among Palestinians and their allies, have exploited this period of U.S. political paralysis to erect new obstacles to future negotiations. Extremists in Israel pushed measures that in other years would have evoked much more vigorous U.S. opposition. And Arab opponents of Camp David have been painting the United States and Egypt as helpless agents of Israeli expansionism. If Carter's invitation leads Begin and Sadat to resist a further deterioration, then at least two more months of damaging mischief may be avoided.

Meanwhile, as Ronald Reagan and John Anderson pressed their attack on Carter's alleged faithlessness to Israel, the president could bask in the new Camp David headlines and lace campaign speeches with anecdotes about his warm dealings with Israeli and Egyptian leaders.

The fact is that all three presidential candidates are committed to the Camp David accords and a search for ways to extend them into the West Bank. All are pledged to include Palestinians only when they agree to make peace with Israel. All know that putting Jerusalem's status at the top of the agenda could wreck the negotiations. And all probably realize that nothing much can happen even after the U.S. election until the Israelis have held their, next year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Capitalist Way

No one looking closely at the non-Communist world can gloat over the economic travails evident in, say, Poland, the Soviet Union and China. Certainly, there are no grounds for believing that the answer for Communists in trouble is to go down the very same capitalist path the West has taken. Capitalism's limitations notwithstanding, however, it remains striking that when Communist command economies founder, pressures mount to seek an essentially capitalist way out. This involves giving or forcing choice upon people, whether producers or consumers, at levels below the top.

Whether Poland will have a real chance to test that idea is the urgent question. The replacement of party leader Edward Gierk, who rose on the strength of his experience dealing with the economy, by Stanislaw Kania, who worked his way up through the security apparatus, is not at first glance encouraging. Even before the current crisis, it should be noted, Poland had done the "easy" reforms of sanctioning private farms and importing foreign capital. Ahead lie the tough ones: creating the institutions — independent trade unions — underlying decentralized decision-making, and running them in ways respectful of Poland's harrowing economic difficulties.

The Soviet Union, with its relatively ample cushion of resources and its constraint of ideology, has only flirted with the decentralizing idea. Schemes to improve efficiency by delegating investment and consumption deci-

sions have been floated for decades but have been seen as threats to tradition and party control, and have been largely rejected. Now it is five-year-plan-making time in Moscow, and again such schemes are in the air. It would be a surprise, however, if the Kremlin broke with its past policy of easing the pressure for such domestic reform by importing technology and capital from the West.

In China, the leading advocate of reform, party vice chairman Deng Xiaoping, seems to have further consolidated his political position. This has enabled him to shuffle some (but not all) bodies, to continue pursuing foreign capital, technology and management, and to push ahead with programs that reward people who perform well in the economy. Mr. Deng, who cleverly styles himself a "layman" in economic matters, is plainly aware of the twin hazards — for a Chinese leader — of leaning too far to the "capitalist road" and of increasing dependence on foreign sources. But China's poverty and the Soviet Union's hostility drive him on.

Somebody looked at the gorgeous gardens at Versailles and said, "It's great what God can do with a little money." That is to say: system isn't everything; resources count, too. But system is something. The Communist system is not working well these days, and the solution recommended most by members of it who are trying to improve things is to look at the capitalist way.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Statistical Surprise

That drop in last month's U.S. unemployment rate is welcome, but it's also a warning. Just about everybody — the Carter administration and its critics alike — expected the rate to keep rising through the end of the year and into 1981. That may yet happen. The dip in August may prove only temporary. But there is a certain pattern here. For some years, Americans have consistently overestimated the danger of unemployment and underestimated the strength of inflation. By early summer, it seemed pretty clear that the recession would be relatively short — meaning that it would hit bottom in the fall. Since unemployment typically lags behind the economic cycle, it was logical to assume that the rate might rise from July's 7.8 percent to something well over 8 percent early next year. Instead, while all of this careful calculation was going on, it now turns out that the rate was falling in August to 7.6 percent.

When everyone is surprised by a number, including some very acute and experienced students of the subject, that's a signal to begin looking around for other surprises. For a long time it had seemed that wages were becoming increasingly rigid in the U.S. economy. Even adjusted for inflation, they hardly ever moved any way but up. Declines were rare and brief. But since the beginning of 1978, average real hourly earnings in the United States have been — surprisingly — falling consistently. That average is now 8

percent below the peak a year and a half ago. One way to explain it is to point to the large numbers of young people pouring into the labor force, most of them into beginners' jobs at low pay. That's a normal and desirable process. But it is indisputable that wages are a little lower than the forecasts expected, and employment a little higher. There may well be a relationship between those two surprises.

Meanwhile, unfortunately, inflation goes roaring along. The calculations that predicted rising employment also showed inflation falling below a rate of 10 percent a year by Christmas. The producers' price statistics for August now make that prospect a shade less likely. Prices of raw agricultural products, at the beginning of their journey to the U.S. dinner table, have risen 19 percent in the last two months. The price index for all finished goods, as they left the producers' plants, has been rising as fast this summer as it did last winter. This time, most of the trouble is, not notoriously, in food prices. But the long and damaging droughts this summer make it less plausible that food prices will return soon to stability.

It's always perilous to draw large conclusions on the basis of one month's data. But it's necessary at least to consider the possibility that this recession is making less difference, to either.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 9, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The authorities in the Caucasus would seem to have been taken completely by surprise by the magnitude of the Tatar rising. The Tatars intend raising a regular siege to Baku and Shusha. They have laid many villages in ruins and pitilessly massacred the inhabitants. Officials at Tiflis say that they have unmistakable proof that the revolt has been fanned by Turkish emissaries and that agitators bearing green standards are now raising the whole country. Unless sufficient troops are available promptly to suppress the rising — and the news from Baku would show this to be the case — the whole of this part of the country will be devastated.

Fifty Years Ago
September 9, 1930

PARIS — Henry Ford, American automobile manufacturer, will soon extend his operations in Europe to include the manufacturing of nearly all parts for his automobiles, it was indicated yesterday when it became known here that three gigantic plants are now nearing completion in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. The new European plants, all of which will be in operation shortly, will afford jobs to thousands of unemployed persons, and this will mean a general business stimulation for the whole continent, it was pointed out. At present, most of the parts for Ford cars are manufactured in the United States and shipped to various assembly plants in Europe.



Bonn: Blind to the Right?

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — In a sense, the question is as old as West German democracy. Indeed, it dates from an earlier experiment in that form of political and social intercourse — the Weimar Republic. Are the authorities overly watchful of the left but virtually blind to the right?

Justice Minister Hans Jochen Vogel flatly rejected that notion the other day and pointed to some intriguing statistics to support his position. During the past 12 months, he said, West German courts had handed down convictions in 498 cases involving crimes with a rightist extremist political background. An additional 101 persons had been indicted and 183 more are under investigation.

Shortcomings

The figures are startling, if only for the fact that the vast majority of these cases had not even been deemed worthy of fillers in the press.

But in the same breath Vogel also conceded that there are "occasional shortcomings and inadequacies."

He was alluding to one in particular: the arrest last week of six radical rightists on charges, among others, of two counts of murder, one attempted murder and forming a terrorist organization.

Among the improbable sextet are a 48-year-old crafts teacher, a 50-year-old physician and his daughter, a 24-year-old medical technician and, most significant of all, Manfred Roeder, 51, a lawyer.

Roeder has been a fugitive from justice since January, 1978, and was presumed to be hiding abroad with the help of neo-fascist groups in Italy and France, notably Marc Freudenstein's "Federation for National and European Action" (FANE), outlawed by the French government last week.

Arson Attacks

Their organization, launched by Roeder, called itself the "German Action Group." Its program included a "Greater Germany," "expulsion of the Jews and the Gypsies," and the myth of German responsibility for World War II, and making "Germany safe for Germans" by driving "foreigners out."

Action, literally seems to have been their most important platform, to wit: bombings and arson attacks against memorials to victims of Nazism and homes for political refugees and asylum seekers all over the country.

This admitted and confessed wave of terror began last February in Esslingen, south of Stuttgart, included an explosion at a home for Ethiopian refugees in the town of Loerbach in which two people were injured, and culminated last month in the nighttime Molotov-cocktail fire-bombing of a Hamburg home for Vietnamese boat people. Two of the Vietnamese died of burns.

'Long Enough'

That police and security officials uncovered and arrested the group is certainly to their credit. That it took them so long, however, is not and is indicative of the "occasional

shortcomings" to which Vogel referred.

As Munich's Sueddeutsche Zeitung commented: "It took long enough for the public consciousness to register the fact that these attacks were not merely the work of isolated individuals." Added the Frankfurter Rundschau: "Two people had to die, it seems, before the responsible agencies and authorities acted."

To be sure, West Germany is not Italy, and tragic as the Hamburg fire-bombing was, it does not compare with the Bologna railway station.

But it is symptomatic of a phenomenon in which Roeder's little gang of fanatics appears to be merely the tip of an iceberg. West Germany's radical right and neo-Nazi fringe may have declined in numbers in recent years, but in the process it has become increasingly militant.

Worse than that, it has become menacingly violent. Those who have watched developments in postwar West Germany long enough know that the pattern has been cyclical. Waves of right-radicalism and neo-Nazism — none of them strong enough to jeopardize what is called here "the basic democratic order" — have come and gone.

Thus, in the early 1950s, there was the subsequently outlawed Socialist Reich Party, followed later in the decade and the early 1960s by a thinly-disguised, cosmetically renamed successor as well as by a spate of swastika smearings and anti-Semitic incidents.

Came Close

Then the extreme right seemed to disintegrate, only to reappear some years hence in the form of the National Democratic Party (NPD), which during the 1969 election, obtained 12 million votes — 4.3 percent of the total — and came within a hair of seating a bloc of deputies in the Bundestag.

Two elections later, in 1976, with the party virtually defunct and almost bankrupt, the share of the vote was an insignificant three-tenths of one percent and the NPD will regard itself lucky if it gets even that much at the Oct. 5 election.

It seemed that the postwar rightist threat in West Germany had finally been interred, allowing all to be mesmerized by the threat — real or putative — from the radical left with its penchant for terrorism.

The decline of the NPD gave most people comfort. But that feeling of comfort has been dampened by the fact that the hard core remained. Not only that, increasingly, it has adopted the methods, techniques and conspiratorial ways of declining leftist terrorism.

Threats

Roeder's little "German Action Group" is not the only one of its ilk. There are dozens of others and, while less manifest thus far, no less threatening.

Threats, in fact, seem to be their favorite stock in trade. Thus a Hamburg spokesman for Amnesty International was threatened with

death the other day for publicly expressing sympathy with the Vietnamese fire-bomb victims there. In Bamberg, a trade union official who arranged an exhibition dealing with the Holocaust has received a spate of murder threats from local neo-Nazis.

To be sure, Bonn is not Weimar, and by Italian criteria, West Germany probably has good cause to wax complacent. Moreover, as Vogel insisted, the authorities are not, "as they were between 1918 and 1933, blind on the right eye."

But a little myopic, perhaps?
©1980, International Herald Tribune.

'Before the Sun Comes Up

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Vice Adm. Bobby R. Inman, head of the National Security Agency — the Big Ear that monitors telephone calls and cables — found himself in a terrible dilemma in early April.

On March 30, he had sent Stanislaw Turner of the CIA a sensitive intercept showing how an unnamed U.S. citizen was conspiring to break the foreign agents registration law by receiving millions in commissions on oil sales from Libya. Turner promptly requested the name, then told Zbigniew Brzezinski at the White House that Billy Carter was making his deal.

Now Bobby Inman had a second intercept, proving that the president had done nothing to dissuade his brother from profiting from opening the White House door to Libya. The information indicated that dictator Muammar Qadhafi had ordered his man in Washington to pay the president's brother \$200,000.

Dilemma

The dilemma: Should the White House, which had already breached security and endangered sources by revealing the first message to Billy Carter, be trusted further? Or should the National Security Agency entertain suspicion of the abetting of criminal conduct in the White House, and deny to Brzezinski and the CIA chief information of such personal importance to the president?

Inman consulted "Procedures for Reporting Federal Crimes Under Executive Order 12036," dated Aug. 15, 1979, and saw that the crimes included "acting as an unregistered foreign agent" as well as "communicating classified information." He read the overriding Section H: "When the head of an [intelligence] agency believes that circumstances of security warrant it, he may directly report to the attorney general."

On April 10 (according to Brzezinski's appointment calendar) Bobby Inman met with the attorney general. He showed the nation's chief law officer two pieces of evidence of the developing crime: the first item about Billy

Carter's oil deal that had gone through the CIA's Turner to the White House, and the second item about the impending payoff.

With considerable courage, the intelligence officer apparently made the decision to withhold the second item from the White House and the CIA. He saw evidence of a crime and went only to the Justice Department: up to that point, the system worked.

Subverted

Then the system was subverted. The attorney general waited three days and then called in the head of his Criminal Division, Philip Heymann, to tell him to leave the case open. Incredibly, the politically sensitive Heymann did not ask for the information about the president's brother. Neither man did anything to help his own investigators.

Blocking these evidentiary leads from the lawmen with a "need to know" was the attorney general's first obstruction of justice. The men in Internal Security — cleared for Top Secret — were not even given the first item which had been passed on to Libya's agent by the White House. For two months, their work was impeded — which took Jimmy Carter safely past the primary season.

Despite the blockage of evidence at the top, the professionals discovered the payments on their own. When the attorney general learned of this potential embarrassment to his leader, he obstructed justice officials a second time. Having requested a meeting in the

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

coming week with Carter, he instructed "Don't do anything! (Civiletti claims he did this unconsciously at least two witnesses: What to...)

Then Civiletti went to the Justice Department, asked Jimmy (counsel to leave, and witness present — to deny what to tell his to escape punishment came the cover-up: Bo House and the attorney when asked about dire this case, did. Any tion? Answer: A flat "No." Only after the S ligation was launched, Civiletti's diary noted, letti assurance of no became evidence that to be revealed, was the t out. Without the inquiry president and the attorney would be insisting today had had "no contact."

Fixed the C

In his Senate testimony friend Ben Civiletti — a lawyer as loyal to his p John Mitchell was to his ted he had been "wrong," in error. But tective falsehood was n at all; with d beforehand, he lied. I know why he lied not or up his two-month del investigation, but also t his instruction to delay disposition for 10 days allowing him to hold the brief exchange" with Carter that fixed the case. "If a member of my ever lies to the public Congress," promised Carter on April 4, 1976, "will be looking for a act fore the sun comes up morning."

No, the next morning, I up. And Jimmy Carter at lawyer general are still p there has been "no impro

©1980, The New York Times

With Brzezinski Behind the Wheel

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — As the Iranian revolution gathered, in early 1979, an air force unit mutinied against the feeble regime of Shahpur Bakhtiar, installed by the shah when he left. The mutineers attacked Iran's military headquarters, trapping many U.S. military advisers there.

The U.S. ambassador, William Sullivan, negotiated through the night to extract the Americans. Just as they were about to be rescued, he got a telephone call on an open line from Washington. It was a message from Zbigniew Brzezinski: Did Sullivan think he could arrange a military coup against the revolution?

This bizarre event — the president's national security adviser suggesting a coup at the very moment that the Iranian armed forces were crumbling into revolutionary hands — is recorded by Sullivan in a newly-published article. It is in the fall issue of the quarterly Foreign Policy, and it gives some important insights into how U.S. foreign policy is actually made these days: important and depressing.

Rejects Facts

According to Sullivan, Brzezinski made his own policy in Iran during the critical period starting in late 1978. He rejected the facts reported by the U.S. Embassy: that the movement against the shah was massive, involving many elements in the population, and that the shah, recognizing as much, felt the use of force to suppress the revolution would not work for long.

Sullivan advised that a primary U.S. interest was to keep Iran's armed forces intact during the transition. They alone, he argued, could preserve the independence and territorial integrity of a post-imperial Iran and avoid Soviet domination. It was this advice that led to the sharpest clash with Brzezinski described in the article.

When the shah's last government began to fail in December, 1978, Sullivan says, the U.S. Embassy worked toward an arrangement between the military and the new regime that Sullivan correctly foresaw. And he says that a deal was made: "Detailed understandings were reached between the armed forces and revolutionary leaders in Tehran" for a transfer of allegiance.

At that point, Sullivan proposed that a U.S. emissary explain the idea to the Ayatollah Khomeini, who was still in Paris. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance approved and picked for the mission Theodore Eliot, an expert on Iran who was then inspector general of the Foreign Service. The plan was dis-

cussed with the s proved.

On the day Eliot the meeting with mission was cano came from Presid. Sullivan says was retreat, accompa Brzezinski.

"When I told the writes, 'he reacted and asked how th expected to influ ple' if it would not them."

The reaction of can be imagined, the mission must l ready powerful U United States was — and given him i spect Washington's ment.

Brzezinski evide the president to c sion on the theory port could keep i gime in power. S that Bakhtiar had n and that the arm not hold together u sist the revolution. I

In the end, exact had wanted to prev Iran's armed force and their weapons hands. No govern able to control the ayatollah holds Ira his image. When he to see what will p direct or indirect So

Depressing

The tale is the m and depressing, b man who tells it. S the Foreign Service, a realist, I cr the past as insuffic to human rights co the least he cannot for his story of Iran.

It speaks of a m sional decided to s alarm about the acti nously Brzezinski. Or question has to be does President Carte person to exercise a ence on U.S. foreign

Personal loyalty to is admirable, but in has to yield to corer. Politics? Perh once thought that Br: useful hawkish ima plain now that he is a dove but a jay: v interfering.

Much criticism of I mending the piece. He genius; personally, h character. He is r is only a tinpot Kissi. Jacks is judgment.

©1980, The New York Times

Herald Tribune

Published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.

John Hay Whitney Chairman

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen

Lee W. Huebner Publisher

Mort Rosenblum Editor

William R. Holden Robert K. McCabe Walter N. Wells Deputy Editor

Stephen Klaidman Chief Editorial W

Roland Pinson Associate Public

Rene Bondy Director of Fin

François Desmarests Director of Circu

Richard H. Morgan Director of Advert

International Herald Tribune, S.A.
Incorporated in France. Capital: 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 93 2 3112.
1791181, rue de la Paix, 1021, 75001 Paris Cedex 01, France.
Tel. 47-12-44 Telex: 617718 Herald. Paris Cedex 01, France.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Wells.
In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$250 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
© 1980 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Communication Postale No 34 251.

h Brzez ind the By Anthony e-Spliced' Bacteria duce Human Insulin

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

UK, Sept. 8 (NYT) — A method of manufacturing altered bacteria safe and effective when humans, according to a report from a medical journal in England, in-producing bacteria by use of recombinant technology, known as gene-splicing, a realm that has been rapidly in recent years despite over its probable safe-

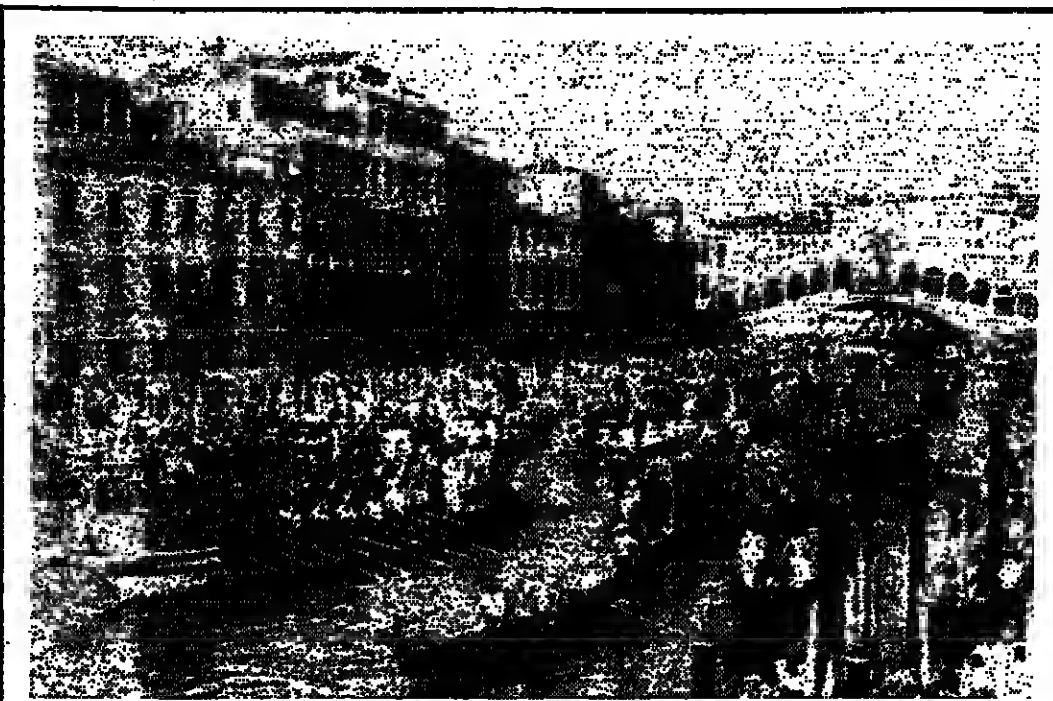
periments described in report not only the first insulin produced by DNA, but also, to be the first use of any DNA product in the report from a group of scientists in London, and search center in Win-

ny. The report, de- preliminary communi- published in The Lan- cets, describes the use of DNA technology and recombinant or deoxyribonucleic acid in the production of human insulin, a process usually in- taining the desired foreign bacteria under circum-

Philip Henty, British Art Historian, Dies

Sept. 8 (AP) — Sir Philip Henty, a former director of the National Gallery of Art in London, died Saturday in Oxford. He survived two major strokes during his tenure as the museum from 1946-1954. He had masterpieces cleaned, away from art critics he process distorted the paintings.

Sir Philip was blamed after the Goya portrait was stolen from the museum. The painting was returned to the museum security was born in Carlisle, Eng- land, and studied at Westminster School, London, and Christ Church, Oxford. He began as a lecturer and keeper of the collection in Lon- don. He went to Boston as the director of the Museum of Fine Arts. He prepared a catalogue of the collection, which was published in 1931. That work estab- lished his reputation in the art world.



WATER SPECTACLE — La Serenissima, with 18 gondoliers, musicians and soldiers, is followed by dozens of other boats Sunday on the Grand Canal during the annual Regatta in Venice.

Canada's Constitution Talks Under Way

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Canada's 10 provincial premiers today opened a week of constitutional talks, seeking to resolve deep divisions between the federal government and the provinces, and among the provinces themselves, by drawing up plans for a constitution that would end a decades-long power struggle between the two levels of government.

A wrangle over the agenda was quickly settled when Mr. Trudeau withdrew a last-minute demand that first consideration be given to his proposed charter of human rights and language guarantees. He agreed with the provincial view that the contentious issue of who controls natural resources should get priority.

The prime minister described the conference as "maybe the most important since the 1864 one," which led to the creation of the Canadian confederation by the British North America Act of 1867.

It is the BNA, an act of the

Pravda Sees Shift In Japan's Policy

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (AP) — Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito's just-concluded Asian tour shows that Japan is abandoning a "balanced, realistic policy" in favor of aiding Peking and Washington, Pravda said today.

During the tour, Pravda said, Mr. Ito showed solidarity with the "undeclared war of imperialist forces, particularly the United States and its Peking helpers against Kampuchea (Cambodia) and Afghanistan." The newspaper added that it was not surprising that the tour received "the warmest blessing" from China when Mr. Ito arrived in Peking on his last stop.

British Parliament, that the 11 political leaders will be trying to modify in order to make it an up-to-date, Canada-based constitution. This is the 13th attempt in 53 years to rewrite the constitution.

Mr. Trudeau, leading the nationally televised talks, also abandoned his right to make the traditional opening statement, turning the floor over to Premier William Davis of Ontario, Canada's most populous province.

Mr. Davis urged the leaders to "be Canadians first" so they could develop a constitution with a balance between "national directions and provincial autonomy." As the provincial leaders arrived here yesterday, they and Mr. Trudeau were bickering over which of

12 key issues would be first on the agenda during the five days of talks, because of the attempted last-minute change by Mr. Trudeau. Feelings of ill-will were stirred last week when the 60-year-old Mr. Trudeau, who was returned to power in February elections, warned that if the conference failed he would act alone to bring home, or "patriate," the constitution from Britain by the end of the year.

The premiers discussed a provincial response to Mr. Trudeau's declaration for more than two hours in the hotel suite of Manitoba Premier Sterling Lyon, who has threatened a court challenge if Mr. Trudeau attempts the unilateral move.

Secret Contest Lacks Primaries, Candidates

Mexican Guessing Game: Next President

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — It involves no primaries, platforms, candidates or debates. It is not covered by the press and even those participating deny that it is taking place. Yet the campaign to determine Mexico's next president is in full swing.

It is a campaign that at times seems pointless. Unable to seek reelection, President Jose Lopez Portillo will pick his successor, and one of the contenders know what criteria will guide his selection.

But an intense, although invisible, campaign is nevertheless taking place, with each of a half-dozen pre-candidates among Cabinet ministers trying to show his best face, and the worst face of his competitors, in the president and the groups lining up behind one aspirant or another.

The campaign ends late next year when the long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party nominates Mr. Lopez Portillo's choice as its candidate for the July, 1982, elections. The formal campaign then begins for the elections, which the party's nominee is certain to win. The winner assumes office Dec. 1, 1982.

Important Role

The phantom campaign, however, does play an important role in Mexico's mysterious and secretive political system. On the one hand, the successful pre-candidate can establish which politicians are loyal to him and should be rewarded with key positions. On the other hand, politicians must gamble on the possibility of rapid promotion and the probability of political ostracism.

Until the 1976 succession, in fact, the gamble seemed minimal since four of the five previous ministers of the interior had become president. But the president at the time, Luis Echeverria Alvarez,

stunned everyone by picking his finance minister, Mr. Lopez Portillo.

To this day no one knows why Mr. Echeverria chose as he did. Many analysts believe he selected the politically inexperienced Mr. Lopez Portillo in the hope of continuing to exercise power and influence. Others point out that the two men were lifelong friends. Mr. Echeverria once explained privately that his finance minister seemed best equipped to deal with economic difficulties.

One of the ironies is that in asserting his own authority the incoming president invariably turns against both the policies and followers of the man who placed him in office. Yet, at least until he becomes the party candidate, his views are indistinguishable from those of the incumbent.

Thus, the successor does not know for certain why he is chosen nor can the outgoing president safely predict the political direction of the administration he installs.

In this political cycle, the 14th successive peaceful transfer of

power to 60 years, the focus of inside speculation has turned toward ministers handling the economy, perhaps because Mr. Lopez Portillo was himself a finance minister, perhaps because politics here are increasingly dominated by economic problems.

As a result, the pre-candidates most often mentioned in the discreet whispers of politicians and businessmen are Finance Minister David Ibarra Munoz, Planning and Budget Minister Miguel de la Madrid, Commerce Minister Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and Labor Minister Pedro Ojeda Paullada. Looser odds are given for Interior Minister Enrique Olivares Santana and Jorge Diaz Serrano, head of the state oil monopoly, Pemex.

In coming months, politicians in both the government and the six small opposition parties will try to read the president's mind and commit themselves accordingly. "Who could it be?" a nervous official said, thinking aloud. "Ibarra is very bright but uncharismatic, Ojeda is close to the president but less impressive. Diaz Serrano is too identified with the private sector. Or it could be the turn of the politicians with Olivares. Who knows? I wish I knew."

Every statement by the president is scrutinized for hints of favor toward one aspirant or another. Those accompanying the president on special occasions are seen to be gaining on others. The worst thing that can happen to a pre-candidate is that his ambition be mentioned in public.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading author, book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, and religious works. etc. See authors' ad- vanced, send for free booklet: H-3 VANTAGE, Press, 516 W. 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

VEBA

OUR STRENGTH-A BROAD BASE

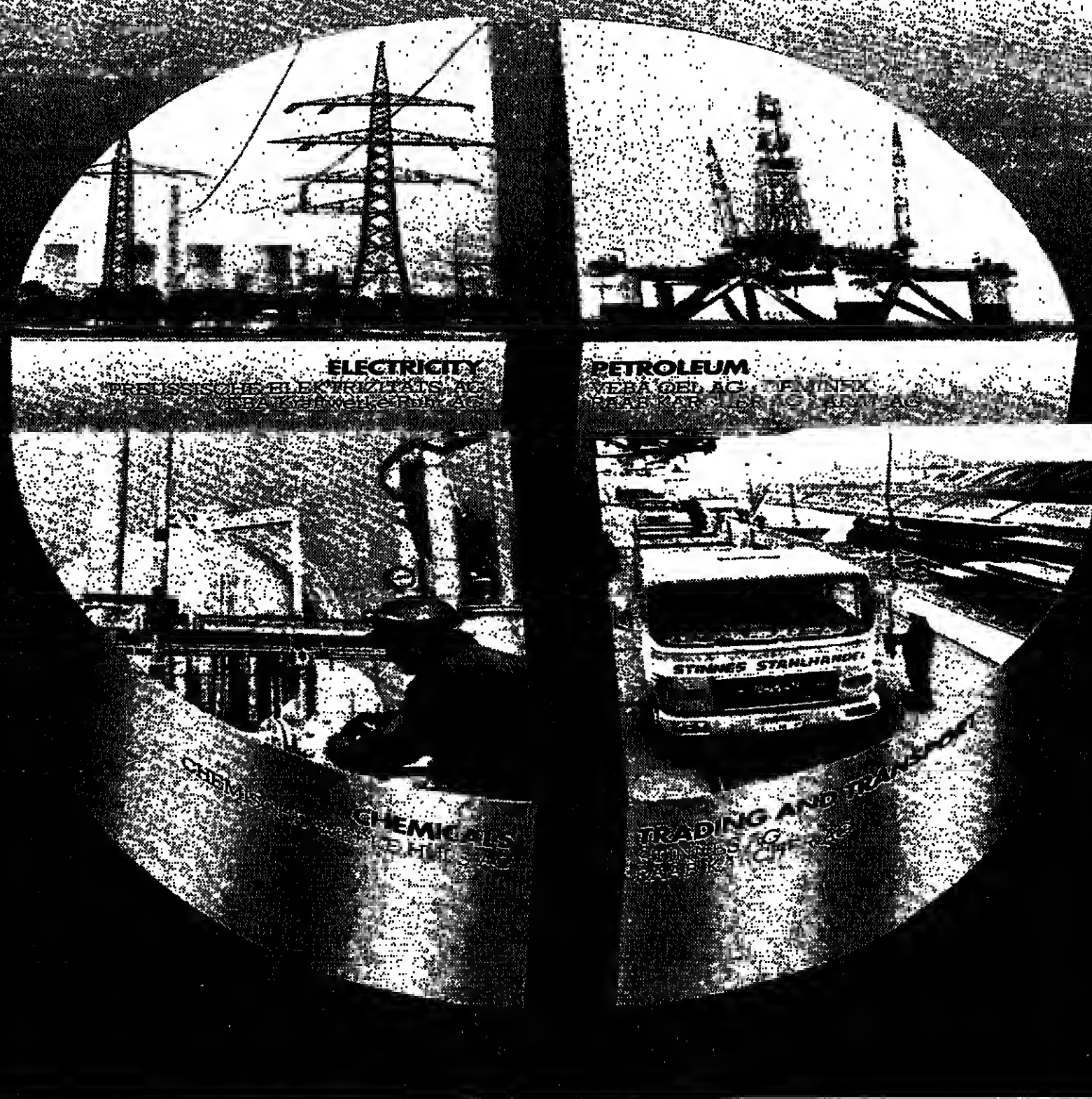
The VEBA Group is one of Germany's major energy producers. It is at the same time a broadly based industrial and service organization with total sales of more than DM 36 billion and 81,000 employees. The German Federal Republic holds 44% of the equity, the remaining 56% is in the hands of around 800,000 shareholders.

The corporate backbone is electricity, providing power to millions of households and numerous industrial users. VEBA's petroleum sector ranges

from exploration on a global scale and refining to a large network of petrol stations. In the chemical field, VEBA offers a widely diversified range of products.

VEBA is also engaged in worldwide distribution and transportation including freight forwarding and handling, ocean and inland shipping.

For further information and your copy of the Annual Report please get in touch with VEBA AG, P.O. Box 300306, D-4000 Düsseldorf 30.



"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.

his eyes twinkled. The finely-gold case gleamed in his hand. This was no ordinary watch. Its exquisitely enamelled face showed the day, the month and the phase of the moon as well as the time and date.

The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this "eternal Calendar" one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the firm.

Except for one small omission. Following the normal four-year leap year, he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It opens to be the one year in which our calendar goes up. There'll be no February in 2100."

That will make it difficult, he mused, "for any lovely young woman to propose to me."

He glanced at me quizzically over the top of his spectacles. "Unless you forget to make the adjustment", he said solemnly.



Audemars Piguet

ATHINOTAKIS GENEVA; COLLET-GÜBELIN-LES AMBASSADEURS-KUNZ & Cie.-LE PORTOUE; LONDON: ASPREY-CHAUMET-GARRARD-GRAFF MADRID: GREGORY; PARIS: ALDEBERT-CLERC-FRED-HERMES-PERRIN; ROME: BEDETTI-ROSSI-DE DOMINICIS; VIENNA: HABAN-KÖCHERT ZÜRICH: BARTH-GÜBELIN-LES AMBASSADEURS-MEISTER

Fast Food

Beating a Path for the Big C(roissant)

By Patricia Wells

PARIS, Sept. 8 (NYT) — The French have finally decided to take the fast food war seriously. What with McDonald's popping up all over Paris and Burger King's recent installation on the Champs-Élysées, the French are fighting back with — what else? — the croissant.

It's Paris' latest food fad. Instead of cheeseburgers and fries, it's the uncommon marriage of *feuillete au fromage chaud* and *milk shake* *à la française*, but the fast food concept is the same. And the result sends shock waves through the palate.

With names like La Croissanterie, Croissant & Co. and Croissant Show, more than a dozen croissanteries have opened in Paris in the last six months — two of them in the past eight weeks — with talk of franchising the concept in Paris, throughout Europe and, eventually, amid the fast-food wars of the United States. One company, Grands Moulins de Paris, is venturing afield tomorrow with a fast food restaurant-boulangerie in Amsterdam called *Vie de France*.

"*Restaurant rapide* — it's the restaurant of the future," insists Eugene-Morgan Boi, manager of Croissant & Co., which opened a few weeks ago right on the expansive paved terrace in front of the Centre Pompidou, perhaps the city's most popular teen-age hangout.

"We hope to have 10 shops in Paris by the end of the year, then begin franchising in the United States," said Boi, as he popped frozen pizza in the shop's convection oven and removed a tray of steaming croissants.

Like the other croissanteries, Croissant & Co. uses factory-made, frozen products that are delivered to the shop, then baked on the premises.

Though Parisians have been crying for years over the decline of the perfect croissant, the current fast food affront presents an even more serious threat to their gastronomic integrity. The fast food croissant, *héroïne* and puff pastries are by and large soggy,

tasteless imposters of revered French pastries, yet their apparent popularity attests to the seemingly insatiable world appetite for fast food.

All of the shops are obvious copies of American fast food eateries, with tile floors, a "menu" of gaudily colored photographs of croissants and *pain au raisin* hanging from the ceiling, and counters along the walls for stand-up eating.

Most croissanteries offer variations on the croissant theme, sometimes stuffing the sacred French breakfast roll with cheese, mushrooms, ham and tomatoes. In deference to the French sweet tooth, the menus are heavy on dessert items, with one shop even offering croissants filled with sugary mixtures of raspberries, peaches, bananas and apricots.

At La Croissanterie, in the flashy Forum des Halles shopping center near the Centre Pompidou, Parisians and tourists queue up at all hours, paying 50 cents for a *croissant au beurre*, \$1.25 for a *croissant chaud au jambon*, and washing it all down with café au lait or Coca-Cola.

La Croissanterie has been open for nearly a year, and now has six shops in Paris. In March, Tartes & Galettes joined La Croissanterie in the Forum des Halles, offering a range of filled puff-pastry entrees, including a popular *leek-filled feuilleté poivré*.

Croissant Show (a play on *croissant chaud*, or hot croissant) opened two months ago at 168 Boulevard St. Germain, in the tourist-filled shadow of St. Germain des Pres. With disco music blaring and signs reading "Croissants, Boissons," the shop is already selling 8,000 croissants a day, including a sandwich concoction in which the croissant is sliced in half and filled with tomatoes and hard-cooked eggs.

The shop, considered a prototype, is owned by Michel Axel, the couturier. He hopes to open 70 more shops by the end of the year. If his plans are carried out, this may just be the beginning of more intense international competition for the fast food dollar. For Axel intends to install a Croissant Show on the Champs-Élysées by October.



A Wolf landscape: Man confronts his surroundings.

Art

Painter Caspar Wolf: A Great Witness

By Souren Melikian

BASEL (IHT) — Some painters are great creators and others are great witnesses. The first retrospective devoted to Caspar Wolf at the Kunstmuseum (through Sept. 14) proves that this 18th-century Swiss landscapist belonged in the second category.

When Wolf was born at Muri in 1735, Switzerland was just awakening to modern trends in Europe. Untouched by classicism, he lived in the aesthetic world of the late Renaissance. To catch up, the Swiss rushed abroad.

Wolf's choice, at age 15, was southern Germany, where he assimilated the pictorial language of the Rococo age. More important, he adopted the German theatrical perception of nature. Two exquisite landscapes painted in these early years, from the Kunstmuseum's own collection, are intensely dramatic. Beyond the dark foreground full of growth or houses, light suffuses receding hills and plains that gradually fade out in a golden haze. In one view, a tiny rider gallops across the dark foreground, his clothes touched by sunset rays in an atmosphere of threatening expectancy.

Stormy Seas

Wolf's second journey was to France. There he spent part of 1769 and 1770 working in the studio of Philippe-Jacques de Louthembourg, a step that very nearly proved fatal to his creative powers. The young Swiss appears to have been overly impressed by the landscapist whom Louthembourg (like everyone else in Paris) admired most, Joseph Vernet.

Back in Muri, Wolf produced views of vessels

tossed on stormy seas under black skies. Fortunately, the phase did not last. In 1773, he began taking notice of the scenery around Muri. From then until his death a decade later, he painted the works that give him an unusual position in European art.

The English were then discovering the Swiss mountains, which were included in any traveler's Grand Tour. This resulted in some of the greatest watercolor landscapes of European painting. John Cozens' vision is of blurred immensity — sweeping compositions of snowy mountain ranges with blobs of dark color. The feeling is subdued, allusive.

Wolf's perception of his country could hardly be more different. Precipitous cliffs and craggy peaks, rows of fir trees emphasizing crest lines, waterfalls tumbling down several hundred yards, and amid all this, tiny humans on dangerous bridges or improbable ladders. While the English watercolorist calmly contemplated the scene, Wolf expressed the confrontation of man with the awesome surroundings. His eye travels into valleys, follows winding paths over abysses, as in "The Devil's Bridge in the Schöllenen." There are alternations of fear and jubilation conveyed by the marvelous outbursts of light, blended with a sense of mystery from his Rococo days.

It reaches an apex in his fairy tale world of caves. The exhibition poster sums up the quintessence of Wolf's perception. Inside a huge grotto, the artist, a tiny figure in Swiss breeches and funny little hat, is seen sketching, perched on a rocky ledge. Sunlight rushes through the entrance to light up a section of the wall, leaving the rest of the cave in threatening darkness. Despite the artist's limited mastery as a craftsman this is a fantastic vision.

CHANEL

BOUTIQUE

31, RUE CAMBON, PARIS 1^{er}

Autumn-Winter Collection

CHANEL CREATIONS

PARIS

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Area Sales Vice President
MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA & FAR EAST

Mack Trucks, Inc., International Operations, seeks a U.S. based professional executive with solid heavy equipment sales experience. Must understand Middle East, African and Far Eastern cultures, be well traveled in area of expertise, appropriate language desirable and be capable of establishing and working with distributor organizations, government officials and international financial community.

Incumbent will be key working member of an aggressive global management sales team with unlimited growth potential.

Salary: \$40,000 range, depending on qualifications, with excellent benefits program including relocation package.

All contacts held in strictest confidence. Please forward detailed resume with salary history & references to:

MACK TRUCKS, INC.
R.H. Contorno, Personnel
P.O. Box 14, Allentown, Penna. 18105, U.S.A.
An Equal Opportunity Employer, M/F

The Qatar state audit bureau invites qualified and experienced chartered or certified accountants to apply for following positions:

POSITIONS	MONTHLY BASIC SALARY
1. Assistant Acting President	7,600 to 8,600 Qatari riyals
2. Head of Audit Controllers	7,600 " 8,600 " "
3. Head of Section	6,000 " 6,750 " "
4. Audit Controller	5,000 " 5,750 " "
5. Senior Auditor	4,000 " 4,750 " "

Salaries will commensurate with experience and qualifications. In addition to basic salary each employee gets 20 percent of the salary as a professional allowance (not to exceed 1,500 — per month) and a car allowance of 600 — riyals.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

- Applicants must be fluent in Arabic and English.
- LEAVE 60 days per year, economy class air tickets for the employee, his wife and three children below eighteen (for positions (1) and (2) first-class tickets are provided).
- ACCOMMODATION: Free accommodation with allowance for furniture. Applicants should submit a complete resume detailing education, experience, nationality, age, with three passport-size photographs to following address, within one month:

Acting Director of State Audit Bureau
P.O. Box N° 2466, DOHA - QATAR.

LARGE PARIS BASED AUDIT FIRM SEEKS
AUDIT SUPERVISOR

MALE or FEMALE, for statutory and contractual audits. Experience 2 to 3 years in an Anglo-Saxon audit firm. Essential good working knowledge of U.S. and U.K. standards and regulations. Fluent French and English.

Background: "Enseignement Commercial Supérieur" or equivalent or University Degree, "Certificat Supérieur de l'Expertise Comptable" or qualified as CPA or CA. FREE FOR OCTOBER 1st, 1980. Opportunities for career development.

Applications with C.V. and photograph should be addressed to Box D 1630, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Important Swiss commodity trading company
is looking for an
EXECUTION MANAGER

- Swiss or "C" permit.
- Minimum 5 years experience in commodity execution (documentary credit and business follow-up).
- Aged 35-45.
- Fluent English.
- Responsible position involving coordination of all execution operations.

Please write for an interview:

A.T.T. SA,
10, rue Bonivard, 1201 GENEVA, Switzerland.

GENERAL MANAGER
WORDPROCESSING

A leader in the Wordprocessing field is looking for a GENERAL MANAGER to run its operations in the U.K. With experience of leading and co-ordinating the activities of a motivated sales organization you will develop a corporate marketing strategy that will increase the growth and profitability of the Company. Candidates must have at least three years experience in a Senior Marketing Management position in Wordprocessing with P&L responsibility. Experience in administration and a knowledge of North American accounting and reporting procedures is required. Excellent remuneration package.

Please reply to box D 1635, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

GROUP VICE-PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL

Our fortune 200 client company offers an exciting opportunity and challenge to a person of high international business acumen to run highly profitable \$200 million plus business.

This position reports directly to the chairman and C.E.O. and is extremely visible. The company offers a dynamic, aggressive, "live", fast moving environment within which to build a career. The position will give a senior international marketer a complete general management challenge inclusive of all dimensions—sales, marketing, finance, licensing, manufacturing, human resources (2,500 plus people), and multiple international business centers.

The individual we seek will have a very well developed international general management background with a thorough understanding of sales, marketing, licensing, governments and how they inter-act, what global analyst's predictions mean, a high financial comfort level (balance sheet conversions, etc.) coupled with a great deal of people sensitivity. He/she will have strong leadership skills and sound judgement with an ability to chart constant direction. A fluency in romance languages would be helpful.

We offer a total compensation package in excess of \$100,000,000 - (U.S.) with a complete family protection and executive perquisite program. The position is located in a desirable midwestern U.S.A. city. Interested international general management experts can reply with resume and compensation history in confidence to:

Box D 1627, International Herald Tribune,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

L'ORGANISATION DU TRAITE
DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD (OTAN)
Bruxelles

organise un examen pour

TRADUCTEURS TECHNIQUES
(marine, électronique, informatique, etc.)
et TRADUCTEURS NON TECHNIQUES
d'anglais en français

Seuls seront invités les candidats de langue française, possédant hautes qualifications et plusieurs années d'expérience professionnelle correspondant aux besoins de l'OTAN. Les candidats doivent être ressortissants d'un pays membre de l'Alliance et n'avoir pas atteint 45 ans.

Adressez curriculum vitae détaillé à:
Chef du Recrutement, OTAN, 1110 Bruxelles,
avant le 15 octobre 1980.

BILINGUAL
TECHNICAL WRITER

sought by international-class French telecommunications mfg. To produce export-grade technical documents in English, from source material in French. Career position in Paris suburb, for degree engineer, experienced technician or scientific journalist whose mother tongue is English. Salary and responsibilities commensurate with qualifications and ability. Exclusive employee benefits.

Qualified applicants to be interviewed in Paris, from September 15 to 30, 1980. Submit resume, confidentially, including photo and present salary to: n° 68615, CONTEXTE PUBLICITE, 20, av. Opéra, 75040 Paris Cedex 01 who will forward.

Movies

6th U.S. Film Fes
Under Way at Deauville

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DEAUVILLE, France, Sept. 8 (IHT) — There is said to be a film festival somewhere every week. In any case, they are so frequent that occasionally two of international importance collide, as happened this week with the Deauville festival jumping the gun before that of Venice had arrived at its prize-day goal post.

The Deauville festivities, devoted exclusively to the U.S. cinema, commenced over the weekend with a ball in the casino featuring the city's mayor, Anne d'Ornano, dancing with the foremost guest of honor, Danny Kaye.

At a ceremony the following morning in the casino's theater, the sixth Deauville Film Festival was officially opened in the presence of the U.S. ambassador to France, Arthur Hartman, and 36 representatives of Hollywood's studios. Kaye was rather redundantly decorated with the Danny Kaye medal, which in the future will be bestowed on the year's best comedians.

The six-day tournament of screen Americana includes 40 films chosen by the festival's founder-directors, Andre Halimi and Lionel Chouchan. The initial selections indicate the wide range of the program.

Jon Trent's "Middle Age Crazy" is a serio-comic study of what the French call "the demon of mid-day," the raging fever that overtakes many men on the threshold of the middle years. A successful Texas businessman, on turning 40, is irritated by his mounting responsibilities, brought home by his father's death. The ties of his family life and his work exasperate him and, like Walter Mitty, he is visited by fantasies that he is again a young hunk. He casts an acquisitive eye on young women, purchases a flashy sports car and rejuvenates his wardrobe. Signs are ever on the watch for tired businessmen. He finds an obliging chick, but is unable to adjust to the double standard and so goes back to his adoring wife, problem children and staid respectability. The beginning, with its play with the amusing aspects of the situation, is better than the soothing syrup of the pat conclusion, but Bruce Dem's solid characterization of the would-be runaway obsessed by the march of time, fears of failing potency and the itch for adventure, gives the soap opera scenario vivid reality and abiding humor.

"Heartbeat" by John Byrum displays the other side of the coin, the "Beat Generation" that shaped the social and sexual 1960s. The Beat, Kerouac, the author of "On the Road," a ported experience and the woman the subject matter for a glance at the train can more 30 year pathetically perfunctory directed, of the "underground" that took place in Michael Mann's "Mile," shot in 21 Prison with pro and convicts, is a vision of sociological ing behind-bars exic, documentary f on an authentic st who is trained as the title — but its illustrating various on life and the cor Peter Strauss com larily effective perit.

Alan Parker's "The Great Escape" is a tale of sociological ing behind-bars exic, documentary f on an authentic st who is trained as the title — but its illustrating various on life and the cor Peter Strauss com larily effective perit.

Alan Parker's "The Great Escape" is a tale of sociological ing behind-bars exic, documentary f on an authentic st who is trained as the title — but its illustrating various on life and the cor Peter Strauss com larily effective perit.

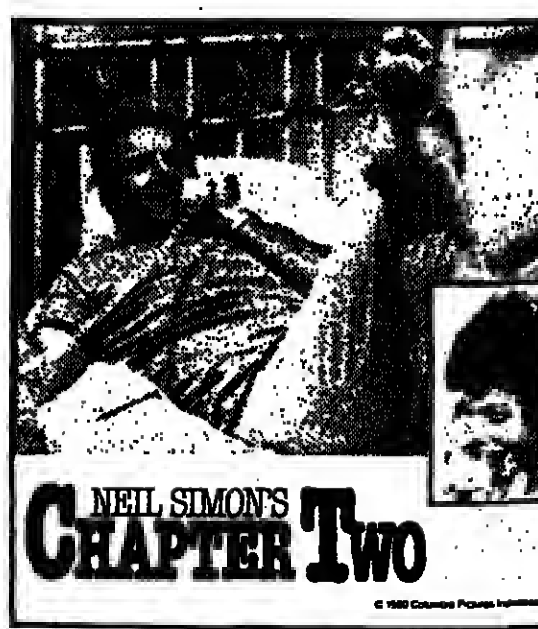
Alan Parker's "The Great Escape" is a tale of sociological ing behind-bars exic, documentary f on an authentic st who is trained as the title — but its illustrating various on life and the cor Peter Strauss com larily effective perit.

Alan Parker's "The Great Escape" is a tale of sociological ing behind-bars exic, documentary f on an authentic st who is trained as the title — but its illustrating various on life and the cor Peter Strauss com larily effective perit.

Alan Parker's "The Great Escape" is a tale of sociological ing behind-bars exic, documentary f on an authentic st who is trained as the title — but its illustrating various on life and the cor Peter Strauss com larily effective perit.

Alan Parker's "The Great Escape" is a tale of sociological ing behind-bars exic, documentary f on an authentic st who is trained as the title — but its illustrating various on life and the cor Peter Strauss com larily effective perit.

IN PARIS TOMORROW



ADVERTISEMENT

International Restaurant G

FRANCE

PARIS - RIGHT BANK

BONNE FOURCHETTE 320 Rue St-Hippolyte, 260.45.27. Closed Sat.

LE CONGRES 80 Ave. de la Grande-Armée, 574.17.31. until 2 a.m. Choice meats. Sea food. Air-conditioned.

GOLDENBERG JO 7 r. des Rois, 278.29.09. Daily, lunch, Sunday, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. Choice meats, seafood, etc. Open all day.

GRAND ZINC Lunch, dinner, light supper. Fish and shellfish. Reception Montmartre. 770.88.64. Daily.

LE CORSAIRE 1, Bd. Exelmans, 325.53.25. The XVth-cent. restaurant. "à la carte". Enchanting ambience and menu.

LE LOUIS XIV 8, Bd. St-Denis (10th), 208.55.56, 200.19.00. Lunch, dinner, light supper, oysters, sea food, shell fish. Closed Monday and Tuesday.

LA MERE CATHERINE 4 place du Tertre, 604.32.69. Traditional French cuisine of specialties. Terrace and garden.

MOISSON OU CIEL 1 rue Quincampoix (Bicêtre) 272.27.55. Old refined Vietnamese specialties. All credit cards.

PARIS - LEFT BANK

ASSIETTE AU BEURRE 11 Rue St-Benoit/P. St-Germain-des-Prés. Choice menu PAB + serv. Daily till ending

CHEZ FRANÇOISE 100 boulevard Raspail, 10th arr. (near Luxembourg) 331.67.20, 705.47.03. Closed Sun, evening

LA COUPOLE Restaurant-Bistro. Daily 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. 320.14.28. Montmartre (parking).

LA PETITE CHAISE 36 Rue de Grenelle, 222.13.35. Menu F. 43. Ref. in a perfect setting.

RESTAURANT PARC MONTSOURIS 20 Rue Cassin, 14^e arr. 388. Menu F. 72.00. Service lunch, dinner, light supper.

PORT SAINT BERNARD U.S.A. 29 av. de la Tourneille, St. 320.57. 100.00. Lunch, dinner, light supper, oysters, sea food, shell fish. Closed Monday, Sunday, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. Piano ambience.

SAVOYARD 16 Rue des 4 Vents, 326.20.20. Business lunch 50 to 100 francs. Raffles, London, Fish. Closed Monday.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

RIB ROOM At the Amsterdam Scapto Hotel. The best imported U.S. food and drink to be made in an elegant atmosphere. Katerina L. 09

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

LA PERLE DU LAC "La Nouvelle Cuisine Française". Magnificent view of Lake Geneva. 126, Rue de Lausanne. Tel.

NESS NEWS BRIEFS

Reports Vehicle Order From Iraq

Sept. 8 (Reuters) — Toyota says it has won an order for 10,000 medium-size taxis, 40,000 small cars and 10,000 to extend through the year starting this month. Toyota is to export more than 80,000 vehicles to Iraq this year, up last year.

Plans One-Week Layoff for 4,900

Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Moulins, makers of small electrical houses, said today that it intends to lay off 4,900 workers at six sites during the last week of October in a bid to reduce costs. The company already had laid off its entire work force of 10,700 for the same time last year.

Expand Security System Production

Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Rascal-Mes Security, a subsidiary of Rascal, announced today that it is establishing companies in France and Italy in an attempt to take advantage of a market for security systems. The company is being set up in Rockville, Md., and another in Milan. In France, Rascal Security has acquired a majority in Electrofrance SA, a distributor of security equipment, which already has about 50 principal overseas companies. The world's largest producer of infrared intruder sensors, said it has risen by about 46 percent in the past year and that its production was up 20 percent.

Unit Reported Seeking French Base

Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Zilog, an electronics unit of the Exxon Corp., said today that it is seeking French approval to set up an electronics unit in France, industry sources said. The unit under the Paris government's plan to foster a viable electronics industry, Zilog had been advised to link up with a unit that talks with the Matra group had been inconclusive.

li-Iraqi Oil Axis Worries the West

Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — A Saudi demand that other producers narrow the premiums they charge for quality and other differences. One stumbling block to OPEC unity could be Iran, which has been a pricing hawk at the group's recent meetings. However, because of the instability of its government and reduced oil production, Iran has lost any ability to affect OPEC more than marginally. Iranian production has been running at about 1.7 million barrels a day, far below the 5-million-barrel production under the late Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Currently, exports are under 800,000 barrels a day. But that output might rise. An Arab Report and Memo, a Middle East newsletter, says: "Whether Ayatollah Khomeini continues to guide the affairs of Iran is irrelevant. Needs of the people will dictate a level of oil production of about three million barrels a day for any regime."

U.S. Is Seen Competing Well Despite Slipping Productivity

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Recent U.S. economic indicators showing a drop of 3.2 percent in manufacturing productivity in the second quarter and a decline of 1.6 percent in July's industrial production have revived the controversy over whether the United States is still competitive in world markets. While private institutions contend that U.S. economic performance has been disappointing in the last 10 years, Carter administration officials maintain that the country's international competitive position is stronger today than a decade ago.

Both assessments are probably correct. It depends on whether the yardstick used is in relative, weighted, nominal or real terms, and whether the data involve a common currency or the local currencies of competitor countries. Speaking in New York recently, Fred Bergsten, assistant treasury secretary, quoted data published by the International Monetary Fund to back an assertion that the U.S. competitive position improved in the '70s.

The IMF applied five measures of price competitiveness to key industrial countries, adjusted for exchange rate changes, to evaluate the performance of each country against the weighted performance of the other 12. The data showed that the United States fared poorly in the decade because of inadequate capital investment, which failed to keep pace with the growth of the labor force, and reduced spending on research and development, productivity growth also slowed in most other industrial countries after the 1973 energy crisis.

OECD experts believe further reductions in U.S. government regulations, such as last year's deregulation of transport, could improve productivity. Tax reductions for business could increase investment and productivity and dampen inflation, they add.

Meanwhile, the relatively moderate growth of wages and other compensation has improved U.S. performance in unit labor costs, calculated by dividing the wage bill by productivity yields. According to Manufacturers Hanover Trust, U.S. unit labor costs rose at an annual rate of 6.3 percent for the decade through 1979. In the same period, such costs rose 16 percent in Japan, 13 percent in West Germany and France, 12 percent in Britain, 11 percent in Italy and 6.7 percent in Canada.

And the OECD forecasts a rise of 7.5 percent in U.S. export volume this year, compared with an average 6 percent combined growth for the organization's 24 member countries. That puts the United States second only to Japan, whose exports are expected to rise 14 percent. West Germany is seen as a distant third, with 5.5 percent projected growth. Canada's exports are expected to decline 5 percent.

Thus the OECD sees the U.S. current account swinging from chronic deficit to near-equilibrium this year and to a surplus of as much as \$10 billion next year.

The dollar came under pressure in London from several large selling orders, especially against the Swiss franc.

In Zurich, diversification from dollar holdings by Arab investors was mainly cited for gold's rise, with dealers guessing that at the Sept. 15 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries there will be not only a cut in oil production but also a proposal to decide on a long-term pricing policy that may include using a basket of currencies for oil payments. "Possibly even including gold as a means of payment," a dealer said.

ed States bettered its position on all five counts in the decade through 1979, showing improvements of 12 percent in relative export-unit values, 21 percent in relative wholesale prices and 40 percent in relative unit labor costs. On the basis of the same data, West Germany and Japan lost ground in all five areas, Mr. Bergsten said. International economists say that growth of manufacturing productivity was consistently slower for the United States than for most of its trading partners in the '70s. But they agree that the U.S. competitive position in world trade remains strong.

According to the latest projections by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, U.S. productivity will decline 2 percent this year but only 0.8 percent next year. Declines are also forecast for all major U.S. trading partners except Japan.

The OECD attributes much of the contrast between low productivity and continued competitiveness to sharp currency rate movements, as well as to relatively moderate increases in U.S. wages and other compensation.

Other analysts state that, while the United States fared poorly in the decade because of inadequate capital investment, which failed to keep pace with the growth of the labor force, and reduced spending on research and development, productivity growth also slowed in most other industrial countries after the 1973 energy crisis.

OECD experts believe further reductions in U.S. government regulations, such as last year's deregulation of transport, could improve productivity. Tax reductions for business could increase investment and productivity and dampen inflation, they add.

Meanwhile, the relatively moderate growth of wages and other compensation has improved U.S. performance in unit labor costs, calculated by dividing the wage bill by productivity yields. According to Manufacturers Hanover Trust, U.S. unit labor costs rose at an annual rate of 6.3 percent for the decade through 1979. In the same period, such costs rose 16 percent in Japan, 13 percent in West Germany and France, 12 percent in Britain, 11 percent in Italy and 6.7 percent in Canada.

How the Institutions Played the 2d Quarter

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Managers at investment institutions shepherding \$383 billion in stocks reduced seven of their 10 top holdings in the second quarter and appeared to be net sellers overall.

This picture emerges from summary data compiled by Computer Directions Advisers, Silver Spring, Md., on quarterly changes in holdings reported by the institutions. All managers of \$100 million or more are required to make 13f filings each quarter with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Figured at June 30 prices, the net changes in holdings indicate a drop of \$1.2 billion during the quarter. Although most of the change reflects net sales of stocks, the figure also includes differences caused by increases or decreases in the number of accounts managed by the institutions or by such factors as new filings by managers unaccounted for.

The decrease in holdings would appear to be attributable mainly to mutual funds; most are included even though the funds also are surveyed separately by CDA. As reported earlier, mutual funds as a group were net sellers last quarter of more than \$1 billion of stocks.

The 13f institutions, which also include such entities as bank trust departments, pension funds, endowment funds, corporations and insurance companies, displayed a split approach to oil investments, which accounted both for their biggest increases and their biggest decreases.

Crude oil producers were the most heavily bought stocks, with the institutions adding \$230 million of them to holdings. These include such companies as Aquitaine, American Petroleum, General American Oil, Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas, Natamco, Asamara, and Occidental Petroleum.

But the professional managers apparently were heavy sellers of integrated domestic

oils, to the tune of \$391 million, and integrated internationals, \$277 million. In addition, they decreased holdings of oil service stocks by \$35 million.

Among their 10 largest holdings, the institutions added only to Atlantic Richfield, \$618 million, Schlumberger, \$5.7 million, and Kodak, \$27 million. Net decreases among these largest holdings were \$278 million of American Telephone, \$189 million of IBM, \$152 million of Exxon, \$100 million of Standard Oil of Indiana, \$31 million of Mobil, \$31 million of Standard Oil of California and \$17 million of General Electric.

The second-largest increase in holdings was a net of \$208 million of automobile stocks. This interest made General Motors the institution's second-biggest purchase, after Atlantic Richfield, with \$142 million of GM stock added.

Other groups leading the net additions list were natural gas pipelines, semiconductors, metal fabricating stocks, hospital management, instrumentation stocks, New York City banks and tobacco.

The largest cuts in holdings, after major oils, were in food, aerospace, paper, miscellaneous metals, electric power, entertainment and forest products stocks.

After Atlantic Richfield and GM, the managers' major additions to holdings were \$84 million of R.J. Reynolds, \$74 million of Valero Energy, \$66 million of Ford, and \$65 million of Minnesota Mining.

Among stocks with the largest decreases in institutional holdings during the quarter were Conoco, \$189 million; Boeing, \$139 million; Kerr-McGee, \$132 million; Sun Co., \$116 million; Standard Oil of Ohio, \$107 million, and International Paper, \$101 million.

The institutions covered in the CDA compilation of 13f reports held 34.2 percent of the \$1.1-trillion market value of corporate stocks outstanding.

Dow Average Down 12 as Metals Rise

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (Reuters) — Precious metal stocks scored spectacular gains but the rest of the New York stock market contracted sharply today amid rising interest rates and new worries about inflation.

The precious metal group paced the action in gold bullion, which rose \$31 on the Comex on reports Saudi Arabia would soon cut oil production and raise prices. Those reports and Friday's news that U.S. wholesale prices rose 1.5 percent in August revived investor fears about inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, 7.85-point loser Friday, was off 12.38 to close today at 928.58. The Dow, which gained 8.37 points overall last week, had been ahead a fraction in the earlier going.

The prime rate rose to 12 percent that began Friday became industry-wide today and Chemical Bank raised its broker loan rate to 11-1/4 percent from 11 percent, joining some other banks.

Meanwhile, the growth of the basic money stock over the past month has exceeded Federal Reserve targets and analysts expect the Fed to at least maintain its tight credit policy.

Uncertainties Analysts said that in view of the uncertainties about rates and prices, investors decided to lock in the profits they scored in the recent extended market advance, particularly after a morning rally failed. Analysts said the feebleness of the rally indicated the market had little underlying strength.

In the precious metal group, Asa Ltd. jumped 11 to 76 1/2, Active Engelhard Minerals 4 to 56 1/2, Benguet Consolidated 1 1/2 to 15 1/2, Dome Mines 6 to 129 1/2, Hemlock Mining 8 1/2 to 95 1/2, Hecla Mining 3 1/2 to 44 1/2, Sunshine Mining 2 1/2 to 18 1/2 and Handy and Harman 3 1/2 to 63 1/2.

Copper issues benefited from the rise in precious metals. Kennecott, which said it was near an agreement with striking copper workers, added 3 1/2 to 33 1/2, Asarco 4 to 50 and Phelps Dodge 2 1/2 to 37 1/2. Inco Ltd. added 1 1/2 to 25 1/2.

Forecasts Range From \$2.10 to \$2.50

Views Conflict on Outlook for Sterling

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Sterling is holding firm above \$2.40, its highest level against the dollar in more than five years, but analysts are sharply divided over the outlook.

Some traders say the Conservative government's battle against inflation is far from won. Thus, they see little likelihood that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will soon relax restrictive monetary policies, including the high interest rates that have been helping to buoy the pound. It was quoted at \$2.418 in London today.

Nevertheless, there is nervousness on most Wednesday, the day before the Bank of England regularly announces its minimum lending rate to financial institutions. That key rate has been 16 percent since July 3, when it was lowered from the record 17 percent reached on Nov. 15.

David Lomax, group economic adviser for National Westminster Bank, believes the pound has "reached close to peak levels, with more potential on the downside than the upside." He expects that within six months sterling could be down to around \$2.30 or even a bit lower.

If the government eventually is seen to have failed in its fight against inflation, there could be a "dramatic" drop in the pound's exchange rate, Mr. Lomax says. He adds, though, "It's most unlikely they will be seen to have failed" — so the outlook for sterling depends on the depth of future declines in British interest rates.

London stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, in its economic forecasts out today, says the expected fall in the central bank's key rate "perhaps to 13 percent by year-end, may result in the sterling exchange rate declining to about \$2.10-\$2.20 over the same period." But because of the underpinning of North Sea oil and the improvement in U.K.'s current account of trade in goods and services plus certain financial transfers, it expects the exchange rate to rebound to around \$2.25 by mid-1981.

David Fitzpatrick, vice president of the bank, said it reduced the last price of its coffee by 10 cents a pound effective Friday. The reduction — the second by the company in two weeks — lowers the price of a one-pound can of Folger's coffee to \$2.88.

For international research at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in London, is bullish on sterling. "It's going up," he asserts, with the caveat that "a day is a long time on foreign-exchange markets." He nevertheless expects to see the pound over \$2.50 in the next six months.

Among the reasons for his optimism, Mr. Fitzpatrick cites increasing production of North Sea oil at a time when oil prices could well be poised to rise again. Also, there has been a revival of the role of sterling as a reserve currency, he says. And U.K.'s trade figures are

improving, possibly reflecting commodity-backed boom conditions in some former colonies where Britain has a strong market position.

Mr. Fitzpatrick agrees that a narrowing of interest-rate differentials between Britain and other countries could depress sterling for a time, but he believes this would be offset by the positive factors. He also says that much depends on the attitude of the Bank of England toward the strength of its currency, but adds that the central bank "is committed to a free-market philosophy, as is Thatcher."

Report Says U.S. Exports To Third World Grow Fast

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT) — The debate over industrial policy in the United States is ignoring the importance of the developing countries as markets for U.S. products, says an economic report released over the weekend.

According to the study, published by the Overseas Development Council, a nonprofit economic research institute based in Washington, the non-oil-producing developing countries now absorb 38 percent of U.S. exports and are the fastest growing export market for U.S. goods.

Between 1973 and 1979, the report says, U.S. exports to developing countries grew at a rate of 20 percent a year, compared with a rate of only 15 percent a year for industrial-country customers.

Growth Source If the international trading system remains open, the report says, these markets could well become the most dynamic source of growth for U.S. exports in the 1980s.

As one example of the significance of Third World markets to the U.S. economy, the report notes that Nigeria alone accounted for 21 percent of the total cumulative U.S. trade deficit of \$135.1 billion between 1973 and 1979, primarily because of U.S. imports of Nigerian crude oil. Yet the United States

provides only about 7 percent of Nigeria's imports, compared with a 62 percent share for European countries.

"We are obviously missing a major export market," said John Sewell, president of the Overseas Development Council and author of the report.

Competitive

Third-World industry also is becoming more competitive in the U.S. marketplace. Overall, the report finds imports from these areas, which are generally cheaper than comparable domestic goods, to be a plus for the U.S. economy, particularly in moderating inflation.

Mr. Sewell said: "It is clear that requiring our economic momentum will require closer integration of industrial policies with trade policies, particularly with the developing world."

Swiss Cost of Living Rise

BERN, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — The Swiss consumer price index accelerated its year-to-year rise to 4.2 percent in August from 3.3 percent in July. The index rose 0.7 percent for the month, a result mainly of higher food prices, the Swiss government's statistics office said today.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for September 8, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	FF	Yen	£	Sw.	Sc.	DK.
Amsterdam	1.9525	4.780	10.14	4.780	1.720	1.720	1.720	1.720
Brussels (a)	28.45	68.8	16.14	68.8	1.720	1.720	1.720	1.720
Frankfurt	1.770	4.280	10.14	4.280	1.720	1.720	1.720	1.720
London (a)	2.074	4.280	10.14	4.280	1.720	1.720	1.720	1.720
Milano	847.28	2,048.30	47.74	2,048.30	1.720	1.720	1.720	1.720
New York	2.4778	5.922	12.18	5.922	1.720	1.720	1.720	1.720
Paris	4.1220	10.025	22.570	10.025	1.720	1.720	1.720	1.720
Zurich	1.8220	3.973	9.1544	3.973	1.720	1.720	1.720	1.720

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Company	Revenue	Profit
Canada		
Manitowoc	731.4	78.7
Revenue	66.18	25.51
Profit	3.75	1.51
Revenue	1.79	1.79
Profit	2.290	2.210
Revenue	62.94	8.75
Profit	3.79	0.13

RIT Rothschild Investment Holdings B.V.

(Incorporated with limited liability in The Netherlands)

£12,000,000

14 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Bonds due 1990

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

Rothschild Investment Trust Limited

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1929)

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Nomura Europe N.V.

Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Arnold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Banco Commerciale Italiana	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco di Roma	Banco Urquiza Hispano Americano
Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank Leumi Le-Israel Group	Bank Mees & Hope NV	Bank of Tokyo International
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême-Orient	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Paribas
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Privée S.A.	Banque Privée de Gestion Financière
Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque Worms	Barclays International Group	Baring Brothers & Co.
Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank	Bayerische Landesbank	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels- und Bankverein
B.S.I. Underwriters	Cazenove & Co.	Chase Manhattan	Chemical Bank International Group
Commerzbank	Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements	Compagnie Monégasque de Banque	Continental Illinois
Copenhagen Handelsbank	Comptoir National d'Escomptes de France	Crédit Lyonnais	Créditanstalt-Bankverein
Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Bank
Dresdner Bank	Dresdner Bank	Dresdner Bank	Dresdner Bank
Edelweissbank	Edelweissbank	Edelweissbank	Edelweissbank
First Chicago	First Chicago	First Chicago	First Chicago
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Göteborgs Bank	Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois	Guinness Mahon (Zürich) AG
Hessische Landesbank	Hill Samuel & Co.	IBJ International	Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kleinwort, Benson	Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank N.V.
Lazard Frères & Co.	Lazard Frères et Cie	Lloyds Bank International	London & Continental Bankers
McLeod Young Weir International	Manufacturers Hanover	a. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co.
Morgan Guaranty Ltd.	Morgan Stanley International	Niederländische Middenstandsbank N.V.	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Norddeutsche Landesbank	Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd.	Nordic Bank	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Oesterreichische Länderbank	Postbank	Privatbanken A/S	Rabobank Nederland
Salomon Brothers International	Scandinavisk Bank	J. Henry Schroder Waggy & Co.	Scandinavia Euskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.	Société des Banques S. G. Warburg & Co.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Société Séguezine de Banque
Spazbanjerna Bank	Strass, Turnbull & Co.	Sumitomo Finance International	Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation International	Vereins- und Westbank	M. M. Warburg-Brockmann, Wirtz & Co.	Warburg Paribas Becker
Westdeutsche Landesbank	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Dean Witter Reynolds International	Wood Gundy
			Yamaichi International (Europe)

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

کتابخانه امامیہ لاہور

McEnroe Avenges Wimbledon, Beats Borg in U.S. Open Final

by Neil Amdur

ORK, Sept. 8 (NYT) — John McEnroe, the 21-year-old New York City tennis player, won the U.S. Open men's singles title yesterday by defeating Bjorn Borg in a five-set match that lasted 4 hours, 13 minutes.

McEnroe won the fifth set 6-3, after losing the first four sets. He had never won a major title before, but he was determined to win this one.

Enroe Was Afraid Might Never End

By John Feinstein

ORK, Sept. 8 (WP) — It is the sixth point of the third set in the U.S. Open men's singles final, and John McEnroe is sweating.

McEnroe is down 3-1 in the set, but he is not worried. He knows he can win this match.

McEnroe is a 21-year-old New York City tennis player. He has never won a major title before, but he is determined to win this one.

McEnroe is a 21-year-old New York City tennis player. He has never won a major title before, but he is determined to win this one.

McEnroe is a 21-year-old New York City tennis player. He has never won a major title before, but he is determined to win this one.

McEnroe is a 21-year-old New York City tennis player. He has never won a major title before, but he is determined to win this one.

McEnroe is a 21-year-old New York City tennis player. He has never won a major title before, but he is determined to win this one.

McEnroe is a 21-year-old New York City tennis player. He has never won a major title before, but he is determined to win this one.

McEnroe is a 21-year-old New York City tennis player. He has never won a major title before, but he is determined to win this one.

McEnroe is a 21-year-old New York City tennis player. He has never won a major title before, but he is determined to win this one.

McEnroe is a 21-year-old New York City tennis player. He has never won a major title before, but he is determined to win this one.

McEnroe is a 21-year-old New York City tennis player. He has never won a major title before, but he is determined to win this one.

McEnroe, the defending champion, reached the final with a marathon 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 7-6 semifinals triumph over Jimmy Connors. When he swept the first two sets yesterday and held a 0-3 lead with Borg serving at 0-1 in the third set, the 21-year-old New Yorker appeared headed for the seventh consecutive title by a left-hander in this tournament. His stamina seemed incredible.

High Level of Play
But Borg twice had fought back from deficits in earlier rounds. And even as day turned to night at the National Tennis Center, the 24-year-old Swede was returning serve and passing his American rival as if earlier fears of playing under the lights had never entered his mind.

The match began as if both were intent on picking up where they had left off in their historic Wimbledon final, which Borg won, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-7, 8-6. Each held serve through eight games, with the level of play extraordinarily high. In one span between the fifth and seventh games, they hit 11 consecutive winners.

Borg broke first, at love, for a 5-4 lead. McEnroe double-faulted and Borg hit a backhand service-return winner, then a forehand return that sailed over McEnroe's head and landed in the court, followed by another backhand return winner off a spin serve that had sent Borg to within a few feet of the body of plastic geraniums near the court's side boxes.

But Borg could not serve out the set, losing at 30, as McEnroe attacked with backhands down the line and answered Borg's cross-court backhand with winning forehand volleys.

They traded breaks again to 6-4. Borg lost his serve at love, overrunning on short balls that McEnroe dumped down the middle.

The first tie-breaker hardly rivaled the 34-point classic that the two played to settle the fourth set at Wimbledon. Borg seemed shaken at 2-1 in the tiebreaker when McEnroe's second spin serve was called good by the side linesman for an ace. However, both carved the lines like surgeons.

McEnroe won the tie-breaker, 7-4, taking the last two points on Borg's serve with attacking forehand volley winners.

Not All There
Borg played the second set as if he were thinking of the beaches in Monte Carlo, his tax haven, rather than a trip to Australia in December to complete the Grand Slam. He lost the third game at love, on a game-ending double fault, and served another game-ending double fault in the fifth game after McEnroe had run off 13 points in a row.

The third set began no better for the five-time Wimbledon and French champion. After McEnroe held, Borg was down by 0-30 in the second game and 15-40 in the fourth, but he fought through both.

McEnroe hung tough and 43 minutes later, flung his arms into the air to celebrate his victory and walked to the net to shake hands with the disconsolate Borg.

For two days, McEnroe had fought Connors, Borg, and the crowd — which cheered his mistakes to the very end — and had come away the winner. "Any time you beat the No. 1 player in the world, it's something special," he said. "But beating him to win the U.S. Open makes it even better."

Borg Crushed
For Borg, the defeat was crushing. He insisted it was disappointing like any other defeat, but his voice was flat when he said it. Not only had he lost the title he craved most, but he had lost it to McEnroe, the man who has succeeded Connors as his archrival.

"As long as I play tennis, I'll try to win the U.S. Open," he said. "It will be my biggest ambition in the future. At Wimbledon I was a little more lucky in the fifth set; today I was not."

"I think in the future John and I will play a lot of great matches against each other. We have the best matches when we play. We play the best tennis when we are against each other."

Because of their Wimbledon masterpiece, the Borg-McEnroe rivalry had grown to almost mythical proportions in the public's mind before yesterday. Now it is bound to grow even more.

McEnroe, the defending champion, reached the final with a marathon 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 7-6 semifinals triumph over Jimmy Connors. When he swept the first two sets yesterday and held a 0-3 lead with Borg serving at 0-1 in the third set, the 21-year-old New Yorker appeared headed for the seventh consecutive title by a left-hander in this tournament. His stamina seemed incredible.

High Level of Play
But Borg twice had fought back from deficits in earlier rounds. And even as day turned to night at the National Tennis Center, the 24-year-old Swede was returning serve and passing his American rival as if earlier fears of playing under the lights had never entered his mind.

The match began as if both were intent on picking up where they had left off in their historic Wimbledon final, which Borg won, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-7, 8-6. Each held serve through eight games, with the level of play extraordinarily high. In one span between the fifth and seventh games, they hit 11 consecutive winners.

Borg broke first, at love, for a 5-4 lead. McEnroe double-faulted and Borg hit a backhand service-return winner, then a forehand return that sailed over McEnroe's head and landed in the court, followed by another backhand return winner off a spin serve that had sent Borg to within a few feet of the body of plastic geraniums near the court's side boxes.

But Borg could not serve out the set, losing at 30, as McEnroe attacked with backhands down the line and answered Borg's cross-court backhand with winning forehand volleys.

They traded breaks again to 6-4. Borg lost his serve at love, overrunning on short balls that McEnroe dumped down the middle.

The first tie-breaker hardly rivaled the 34-point classic that the two played to settle the fourth set at Wimbledon. Borg seemed shaken at 2-1 in the tiebreaker when McEnroe's second spin serve was called good by the side linesman for an ace. However, both carved the lines like surgeons.

McEnroe won the tie-breaker, 7-4, taking the last two points on Borg's serve with attacking forehand volley winners.

Not All There
Borg played the second set as if he were thinking of the beaches in Monte Carlo, his tax haven, rather than a trip to Australia in December to complete the Grand Slam. He lost the third game at love, on a game-ending double fault, and served another game-ending double fault in the fifth game after McEnroe had run off 13 points in a row.

The third set began no better for the five-time Wimbledon and French champion. After McEnroe held, Borg was down by 0-30 in the second game and 15-40 in the fourth, but he fought through both.

McEnroe hung tough and 43 minutes later, flung his arms into the air to celebrate his victory and walked to the net to shake hands with the disconsolate Borg.

For two days, McEnroe had fought Connors, Borg, and the crowd — which cheered his mistakes to the very end — and had come away the winner. "Any time you beat the No. 1 player in the world, it's something special," he said. "But beating him to win the U.S. Open makes it even better."

Borg Crushed
For Borg, the defeat was crushing. He insisted it was disappointing like any other defeat, but his voice was flat when he said it. Not only had he lost the title he craved most, but he had lost it to McEnroe, the man who has succeeded Connors as his archrival.

"As long as I play tennis, I'll try to win the U.S. Open," he said. "It will be my biggest ambition in the future. At Wimbledon I was a little more lucky in the fifth set; today I was not."

"I think in the future John and I will play a lot of great matches against each other. We have the best matches when we play. We play the best tennis when we are against each other."

Because of their Wimbledon masterpiece, the Borg-McEnroe rivalry had grown to almost mythical proportions in the public's mind before yesterday. Now it is bound to grow even more.

McEnroe, the defending champion, reached the final with a marathon 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 7-6 semifinals triumph over Jimmy Connors. When he swept the first two sets yesterday and held a 0-3 lead with Borg serving at 0-1 in the third set, the 21-year-old New Yorker appeared headed for the seventh consecutive title by a left-hander in this tournament. His stamina seemed incredible.

High Level of Play
But Borg twice had fought back from deficits in earlier rounds. And even as day turned to night at the National Tennis Center, the 24-year-old Swede was returning serve and passing his American rival as if earlier fears of playing under the lights had never entered his mind.

The match began as if both were intent on picking up where they had left off in their historic Wimbledon final, which Borg won, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-7, 8-6. Each held serve through eight games, with the level of play extraordinarily high. In one span between the fifth and seventh games, they hit 11 consecutive winners.

Borg broke first, at love, for a 5-4 lead. McEnroe double-faulted and Borg hit a backhand service-return winner, then a forehand return that sailed over McEnroe's head and landed in the court, followed by another backhand return winner off a spin serve that had sent Borg to within a few feet of the body of plastic geraniums near the court's side boxes.

But Borg could not serve out the set, losing at 30, as McEnroe attacked with backhands down the line and answered Borg's cross-court backhand with winning forehand volleys.

They traded breaks again to 6-4. Borg lost his serve at love, overrunning on short balls that McEnroe dumped down the middle.

The first tie-breaker hardly rivaled the 34-point classic that the two played to settle the fourth set at Wimbledon. Borg seemed shaken at 2-1 in the tiebreaker when McEnroe's second spin serve was called good by the side linesman for an ace. However, both carved the lines like surgeons.

McEnroe won the tie-breaker, 7-4, taking the last two points on Borg's serve with attacking forehand volley winners.

Not All There
Borg played the second set as if he were thinking of the beaches in Monte Carlo, his tax haven, rather than a trip to Australia in December to complete the Grand Slam. He lost the third game at love, on a game-ending double fault, and served another game-ending double fault in the fifth game after McEnroe had run off 13 points in a row.

The third set began no better for the five-time Wimbledon and French champion. After McEnroe held, Borg was down by 0-30 in the second game and 15-40 in the fourth, but he fought through both.

McEnroe hung tough and 43 minutes later, flung his arms into the air to celebrate his victory and walked to the net to shake hands with the disconsolate Borg.

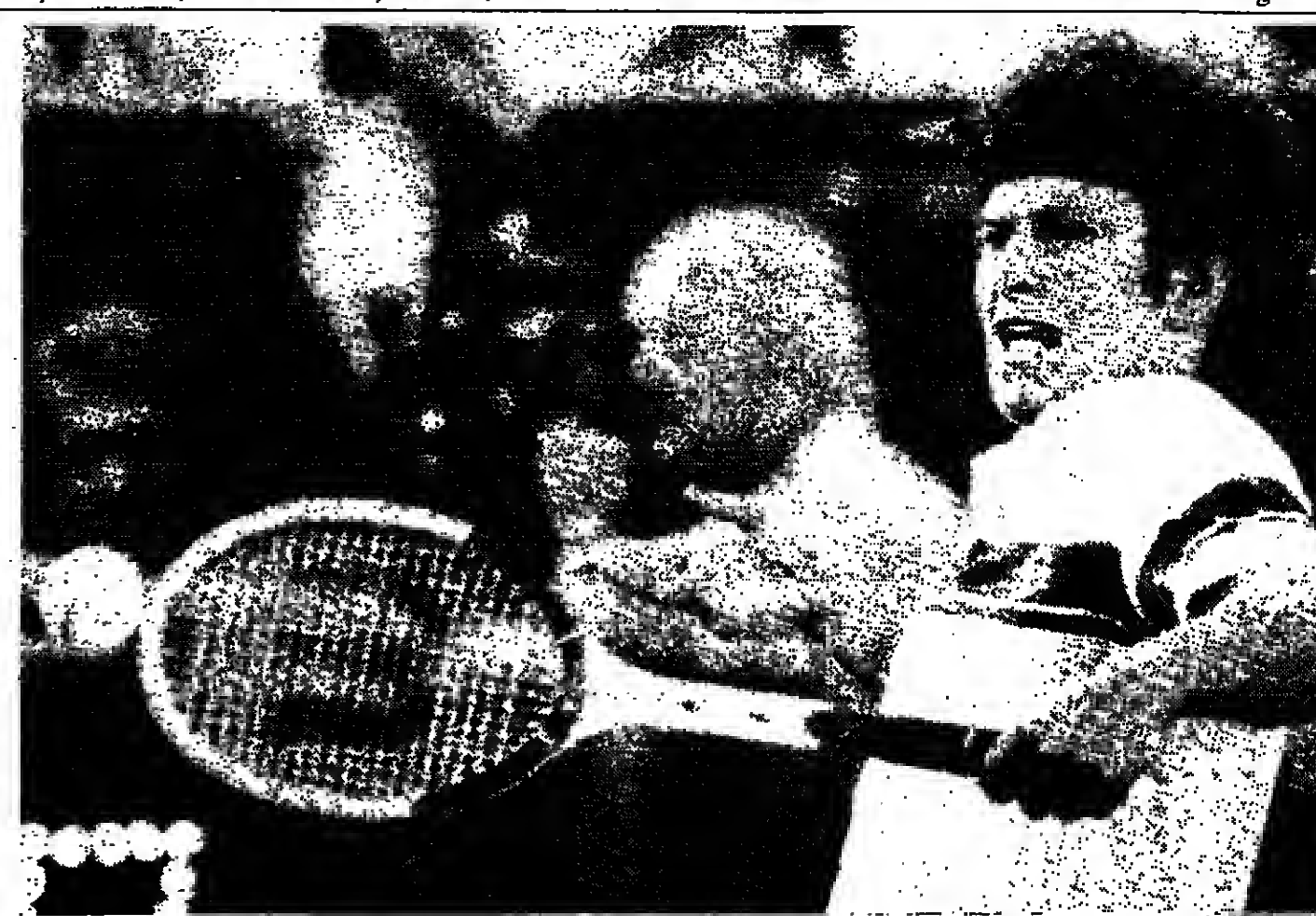
For two days, McEnroe had fought Connors, Borg, and the crowd — which cheered his mistakes to the very end — and had come away the winner. "Any time you beat the No. 1 player in the world, it's something special," he said. "But beating him to win the U.S. Open makes it even better."

Borg Crushed
For Borg, the defeat was crushing. He insisted it was disappointing like any other defeat, but his voice was flat when he said it. Not only had he lost the title he craved most, but he had lost it to McEnroe, the man who has succeeded Connors as his archrival.

"As long as I play tennis, I'll try to win the U.S. Open," he said. "It will be my biggest ambition in the future. At Wimbledon I was a little more lucky in the fifth set; today I was not."

"I think in the future John and I will play a lot of great matches against each other. We have the best matches when we play. We play the best tennis when we are against each other."

Because of their Wimbledon masterpiece, the Borg-McEnroe rivalry had grown to almost mythical proportions in the public's mind before yesterday. Now it is bound to grow even more.



John McEnroe backhands a return to Bjorn Borg in the men's singles final of the U.S. Open.

Yankees Beat Angels; Orioles Lose to A's

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (UPI) — Jim Spencer's three-run homer and Rudy May's four-hit pitching over seven innings lifted the Yankees to a 4-1 victory yesterday over California.

Spencer's home run, his 11th of the year, followed a single by Oscar Gamble and a walk to Reggie Jackson in the fourth inning. The Yankees added a run in the sixth on walks to Buckey Dent and Bobby Brown, an infield single by Willy Randolph and a sacrifice fly by Bobby Murcer.

May, who improved his record to 13-5, was replaced by Doug Bird at the start of the eighth in-

ning. Bird allowed the only California run in the eighth when Rod Carew singled, advanced on a walk and a long fly ball and scored on a wild pitch.

A's 5, Orioles 2
In Baltimore, Steve McCatty allowed only six hits as Oakland defeated the Orioles, 5-2. McCatty's complete game, his ninth of the season, was the 78th for Oakland pitchers, the most since Cleveland had 81 in 1953. The major league record is 106, set by the 1941 Chicago White Sox.

Rangers 7, Brewers 2
In Milwaukee, Mike Richardson singled three times and drove in three runs and Doc Medich gained his 100th major league victory as

Texas beat the Brewers, 7-2. It was the final game for George Bamberger, who is retiring as the Milwaukee manager. He will be replaced by his third base coach, Buck Rodgers, who was acting manager earlier this year while Bamberger recovered from a heart attack.

Mariners 12, Red Sox 6
In Boston, Seattle sent 12 batters to the plate in the second inning and scored eight runs in defeating the Red Sox, 12-6, with a 16-hit attack.

Twins 3, Tigers 1
In Detroit, Darrell Jackson allowed four runs in seven innings and Roy Smalley hit a two-run homer to lead Minnesota to a 3-1 victory over the Tigers.

Royals 6, Indians 4
In Cleveland, Willie Aikens hit a home run and two singles, driving in three runs, as Kansas City beat the Indians, 6-4.

Blue Jays 3, White Sox 1
Blue Jays 7, White Sox 6

In Toronto, Damaso Garcia drove in four runs — three on a bases-loaded triple in the third inning — to lead the Blue Jays to a 7-6 victory over Chicago and a sweep of their doubleheader. In the opener, John Mayberry hit his 21st home run and Joey McLaughlin and Mike Barlow pitched an eight-hitter as Toronto won, 3-1.

Dodgers 6, Phillies 0
In the National League, in Los Angeles, Dave Lopes and Steve Garvey each had two hits to support the three-hit pitching of Dave Goltz and Bobby Castillo as the Dodgers beat Philadelphia, 6-0.

Cardinals 2, Astros 0
In Houston, Pete Vuckovich, returning after a two-week rest, pitched an eight-hitter and singled in a run as St. Louis beat the Astros, 2-0, dropping Houston two games behind Los Angeles in the National League West.

Braves 6, Pirates 5
In Atlanta, Dale Murphy hit a two-run homer in the eighth and Bob Horner hit two bases-empty home runs to lead the Braves to their seventh straight victory, a 6-5 triumph over Pittsburgh.

Giants 6, Expos 3
In San Francisco, Vida Blue and Greg Minton pitched a six-game losing streak by defeating Montreal, 6-3.

Cubs 6, Reds 4
In Chicago, Jerry Martin's two-out double in the eighth inning broke a 4-4 tie and the Cubs went on to beat Cincinnati, 6-4.

Padres 5, Mets 2
In San Diego, Gene Tenace doubled to drive in two runs as the Padres handed New York its ninth straight defeat, 5-2.

Brett Injured, Out of Action

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 8 (UPI) — George Brett, bidding to finish the season with a .400 batting average, injured his right hand hitting against Cleveland on Saturday night and missed yesterday's game.

However, X-rays taken today were negative, and team officials said he may return to the starting lineup this week. The Royals are in Anaheim for a series with California.

Brett, who is attempting to become baseball's first 400-hitter since Ted Williams in 1941, was hitting .396 at the time of his injury Saturday. He felt pain swinging at an outside pitch in his third at bat against Len Barker and was held out of yesterday's game with the Indians when he reported to the park with a swollen hand.



Don McCauley of Baltimore, lunging for a first down, is trapped by New York Jets' Shafer Suggs, top, and Greg Buttle.

Levi Wins 4-Hole Playoff With Morgan in U.S. Golf

SUTTON, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP) — Wayne Levi won the Jimmy Fund Golf Classic yesterday in a four-hole playoff with Gil Morgan.

Levi, 27, had a par 5 on the 547-yard fourth hole at Pleasant Valley Country Club, while Morgan bogeyed, taking three putts from about 25 feet. Both men had parred the first three holes of the playoff after finishing the final round tied at 273, 11 under par.

Levi surged into contention with 6-under-par 65 in the third round and a 66 yesterday, catching Morgan on the 71st hole of the 72-hole tournament. Morgan, 34, had taken a two-stroke lead — four over Levi — into the final round.

Mike Reid, who was tied with the leaders with five holes to play, bogeyed the 15th hole yesterday and finished at 274. John Cook, a former U.S. amateur champion who led after two rounds, tied with Jack Reimer for fourth at 276.

Daniel Wins Women's Event
PEPPER PIKE, Ohio, Sept. 8 (UPI) — Both Daniel won the World Series of Women's Golf yesterday, defeating Nancy Lopez Melton by one stroke for the biggest first prize in the history of women's golf — \$30,000.

Daniel had a fourth-round 71 to finish at 282, six under par. Lopez Melton finished at 283, while Amy Alcott and JoAnn Washam shared

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 8 — Billy Sims rushed for 153 yards and three touchdowns yesterday to lead the Detroit Lions to a 41-20 upset of the Los Angeles Rams in their National Football League opener.

Sims, the No. 1 selection in the NFL draft, carried the ball 22 times, and his rushing yardage was the most for Detroit since Albie Taylor's 160 yards in a 1973 game. He also caught two passes for 64 yards.

Dexter Bussey added 111 yards in 14 carries for the Lions, including a 15-yard touchdown run that broke a 20-20 tie in the third quarter.

Detroit's Gary Danielson, returning to action after sitting out last season with a knee injury, completed 10 of 19 passes for 173 yards as the Lions rolled up 494 total yards.

Eagles 27, Broncos 6
In Philadelphia, Ron Jaworski's three touchdown passes and a stifling defense contributed to the Eagles' 27-6 victory over Denver. Jaworski threw a 56-yard scoring pass to Harold Carmichael in the first period, went 16 yards to Scott Fitzkee in the second and 11 to John Spagnola in the fourth.

Philadelphia's other points came from the bare foot of Tony Franklin, who kicked two field goals and three conversions.

The Eagles' defense, which had five quarterback sacks, did not give up a point until the third period, when Philadelphia led, 20-0. The Denver scoring resulted from field goals of 44 and 43 yards by Fred Steinfour.

Chargers 34, Seahawks 13
In Seattle, Dan Fouts rattled the Seahawks' defense for four touchdowns to lead San Diego to a 34-13 triumph.

Fouts gave the Chargers a 24-3 halftime lead with three scoring passes in the second quarter. Gregg McCrary caught a 1-yard touchdown pass from Fouts with 12:36 left in the quarter to snap a 3-3 tie. Fouts also hit Charlie Joiner with a 19-yard touchdown pass and John Jefferson with a 10-yard score later in the period.

Jefferson caught a second scoring pass, this one a 23-yarder from Fouts, to make it 31-6 with 2:26 left in the third quarter.

Fouts finished the game with 230 yards on 21 completions in 31 attempts. John Cappelletti led the San Diego ground game with 112 yards on 16 rushes.

Raiders 27, Chiefs 13
In Kansas City, Mo., Dan Pastorini, in his first appearance as Oakland quarterback, passed for 317 yards and two touchdowns to carry the Raiders to a 27-14 victory over the Chiefs.

Pastorini, who was acquired in the off-season deal that sent Ken Stabler to Houston, completed 19 of 37 attempts and found Bob Chandler for both of the scoring passes, a 16-yarder in the first quarter and a 32-yarder in the third quarter.

Mark Van Eeghen added a 1-yard touchdown run and Chris Bahar chipped in field goals of 41 and 39 yards for Oakland.

Colts 17, Jets 14
In New York, Bert Jones ran 12 yards for one score and set up Steve Mike-Mayer's tie-breaking 46-yard field goal with 6:52 left to carry Baltimore to a 17-14 upset of the Jets.

Baltimore's victory was assured when Pat Leahy's 32-yard attempt at a game-tying field goal for New York bounced off the left upright and failed to go through with 3:17 left in the game.

Jones ran 12 yards for a touchdown in the second period and sprinted 19 yards to the Jets' 2-yard line in the third quarter to set up Cleveland Franklin's 1-yard scoring plunge for a 14-0 lead.

After New York rallied to tie the game in the third period on a 3-yard run by quarterback Richard Todd and a spectacular 75-yard runback with a recovered fumble by rookie safety Darrol Ray, Jones took the Colts on a time-consuming drive in the fourth period to set up the winning field goal.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
East
W L T Pct. PF PA
New England 1 0 0 1.000 24 17
Buffalo 1 0 0 1.000 17 7
Baltimore 1 0 0 1.000 17 14
NY Jets 0 0 0 0.000 7 17
Miami 0 0 0 0.000 7 17

Central
W L T Pct. PF PA
Pittsburgh 1 0 0 1.000 31 17
Houston 1 0 0 1.000 27 14
Cleveland 1 0 0 1.000 17 12
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0.000 12 17

West
W L T Pct. PF PA
San Diego 1 0 0 1.000 34 13
Oakland 1 0 0 1.000 27 14
Kansas City 0 0 0 0.000 14 27
Seattle 0 0 0 0.000 13 17
Denver 0 0 0 0.000 14 27

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
East
W L T Pct. PF PA
NY Giants 1 0 0 1.000 41 25
Philadelphia 1 0 0 1.000 31 17
Dallas 1 0 0 1.000 20 14
Washington 0 0 0 0.000 20 25
St. Louis 0 0 0 0.000 25 41

Central
W L T Pct. PF PA
Detroit 1 0 0 1.000 41 20
Minnesota 1 0 0 1.000 24 23
Green Bay 1 0 0 1.000 17 12
Chicago 0 0 0 0.000 12 17

West
W L T Pct. PF PA
San Francisco 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
Atlanta 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
New Orleans 0 0 0 0.000 23 26
Los Angeles 0 0 0 0.000 23 26

San Francisco 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
Atlanta 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
New Orleans 0 0 0 0.000 23 26
Los Angeles 0 0 0 0.000 23 26

San Francisco 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
Atlanta 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
New Orleans 0 0 0 0.000 23 26
Los Angeles 0 0 0 0.000 23 26

San Francisco 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
Atlanta 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
New Orleans 0 0 0 0.000 23 26
Los Angeles 0 0 0 0.000 23 26

San Francisco 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
Atlanta 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
New Orleans 0 0 0 0.000 23 26
Los Angeles 0 0 0 0.000 23 26

San Francisco 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
Atlanta 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
New Orleans 0 0 0 0.000 23 26
Los Angeles 0 0 0 0.000 23 26

San Francisco 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
Atlanta 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
New Orleans 0 0 0 0.000 23 26
Los Angeles 0 0 0 0.000 23 26

San Francisco 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
Atlanta 1 0 0 1.000 26 23
New Orleans 0 0 0 0.000 23 26
Los Angeles 0 0 0 0.000 23 26

Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Pittsburgh 100 000 000-5 81
Atlanta 010 001 000-102
Houston 001 001 000-102
St. Louis 001 001 000-102
Cincinnati 001 001 000-102
Milwaukee 001 001 000-102
Chicago 001 001 000-102
Philadelphia 001 001 000-102
Los Angeles 001 001 000-102
San Diego 001 001 000-102
Oakland 001 001 000-102
Kansas City 001 001 000-102
Seattle 001 001 000-102
Denver 001 001 000-102

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York 001 001 000-102
Boston 001 001 000-102

